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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Jun 2004 VOL 140 ISS 24

FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Jun 2004 (20040607/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d 193 all hitstr tot

L93 ANSWER 1 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1999:753088 HCAPLUS

DN 131:356136

ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 1999

TI Novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof

IN Zhao, Chaoying

PA Peop. Rep. China

SO PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Chinese

IC ICM A61K031-715

ICS A61K009-08

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9959602	A1	19991125	WO 1999-CN55	19990416 <--
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CN 1235833	A	19991124	CN 1998-108902	19980515 <--
	CN 1068778	B	20010725		
	CA 2332038	AA	19991125	CA 1999-2332038	19990416 <--
	AU 9935147	A1	19991206	AU 1999-35147	19990416 <--
	AU 754537	B2	20021121		
	EP 1078636	A1	20010228	EP 1999-916742	19990416 <--
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			

TR 200003315 T2 20010621 TR 2000-20000331519990416 <--
 BR 9911020 A 20020305 BR 1999-11020 19990416 <--
 JP 2002515441 T2 20020528 JP 2000-549266 19990416 <--
 PRAI CN 1998-108902 A 19980515 <--
 WO 1999-CN55 W 19990416

AB The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition and preparation method

thereof, which comprises 1.5-6.9 % (w/v) one or more substances selected from **sodium chloride, potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate** and the like, and 3-18 % (w/v) of one or more substances selected from **hydroxyethylstarch, glucan, carboxymethylstarch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin derivative** and the like, as well as the balance of typical injection solution, provided that the amount of **sodium chloride** is at least 1.5 % (w/v).

The pharmaceutical composition in accordance with the present invention is useful for curing the wounded or shock of patient, which has the advantage of safe, convenience, rapid and good curative effect, maintaining long time, wide use, etc.

ST wound shock injection salt **hydroxyethylstarch**

IT Shock (circulatory collapse)

Wound

(novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)

IT **Gelatins**, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)

IT **Drug delivery systems**

(solns., injection; novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)

IT 50-99-7, **Glucose**, biological studies 56-81-5, **Glycerin**, biological studies 57-48-7, **Fructose**, biological studies 63-42-3, **Lactose** 69-65-8, **Mannitol** 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 77-86-1, **Trishydroxymethylaminomethane** 87-99-0, **Xylitol** 127-09-3, **Sodium acetate** 144-55-8, **Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies 299-28-5, **Calcium gluconate** 814-80-2, **Calcium lactate** 7447-40-7, **Potassium chloride**, biological studies 7487-88-9, **Magnesium sulfate**, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 9003-11-6, **Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer** 9003-39-8, **Polyvinylpyrrolidone** 9005-27-0, **Hydroxyethylstarch** 9005-38-3, **Sodium alginate** 9012-72-0, **Glucosan** 9057-06-1, **Carboxy-methylstarch** 10043-52-4, **Calcium chloride**, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

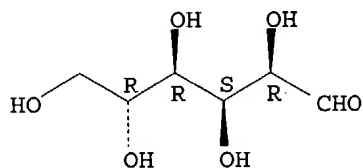
RE

- (1) Bi Yanwen; CN 1195527 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (2) Jinan Military Region Pharmaceutical Research Centre; CN 1042474 A 1990 HCAPLUS
- (3) Otsuka Seiyaku Kogyo Kk; JP 4069341 1992
- (4) Sun Xuguang; CN 1156587 1997 HCAPLUS

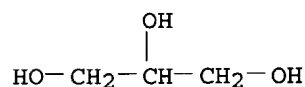
IT 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 77-86-1, Trishydroxymethylaminomethane 87-99-0, Xylitol 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 814-80-2, Calcium lactate 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethylstarch 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9012-72-0, Glucosan 9057-06-1, Carboxy-methylstarch 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)

RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

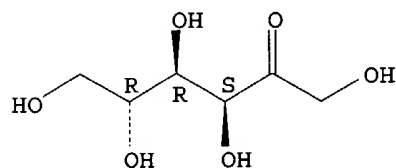


RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



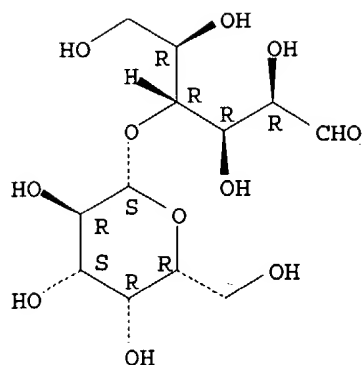
RN 57-48-7 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Fructose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



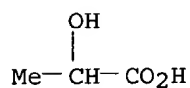
RN 63-42-3 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Glucose, 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 72-17-3 HCAPLUS

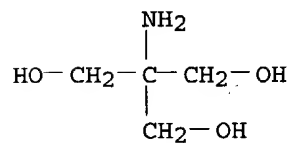
CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

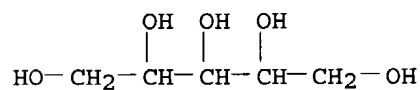
RN 77-86-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Propanediol, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



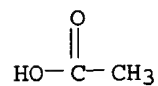
RN 87-99-0 HCAPLUS

CN Xylitol (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS

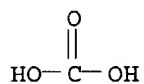
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

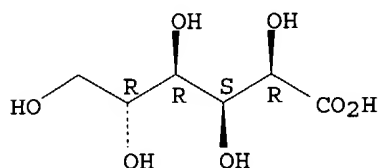


● Na

RN 299-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN D-Gluconic acid, calcium salt (2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

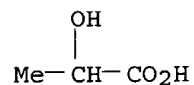
Absolute stereochemistry.



● 1/2 Ca

RN 814-80-2 HCAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, calcium salt (2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 1/2 Ca

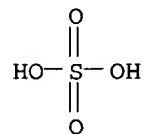
RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS

CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-K

RN 7487-88-9 HCAPLUS

CN Sulfuric acid magnesium salt (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Mg

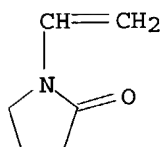
RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

RN 9005-38-3 HCAPLUS
CN Alginic acid, sodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9012-72-0 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucan (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9057-06-1 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, carboxymethyl ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

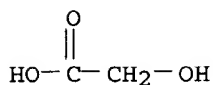
CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 79-14-1

CMF C2 H4 O3



RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS

CN Calcium chloride (CaCl2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Ca-Cl

L93 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1998:15656 HCAPLUS

DN 128:106391

ED Entered STN: 12 Jan 1998

TI Blood substitute comprising 0-5 mM K+

IN Segall, Paul E.; Sternberg, Hal; Waitz, Harold D.; Segall, Judith M.

PA Biotime, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 16 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 133,527, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A01N001-02

ICS A61M037-00

NCL 435001200

CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 8

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 5702880	A	19971230	US 1994-253384	19940603	<--
	WO 9428950	A1	19941222	WO 1994-US6279	19940603	<--
	W:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	RW:	AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, UZ, VN				
	EP 701455	A1	19960320	EP 1994-919352	19940603	<--
	EP 701455	B1	20010314			
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 08511265	T2	19961126	JP 1995-501978	19940603	<--
	AU 681675	B2	19970904	AU 1994-70525	19940603	<--
	RU 2142282	C1	19991210	RU 1996-101967	19940603	<--
	AT 199626	E	20010315	AT 1994-919352	19940603	<--
	ES 2157260	T3	20010816	ES 1994-919352	19940603	<--
	PT 701455	T	20010927	PT 1994-919352	19940603	<--
	CA 2164321	C	20020820	CA 1994-2164321	19940603	<--
	CN 1102851	B	20030312	CN 1994-192801	19940603	<--
	US 5698536	A	19971216	US 1995-463296	19950605	<--
	US 5733894	A	19980331	US 1995-465252	19950605	<--
	US 5747071	A	19980505	US 1995-462650	19950605	<--
	US 5723281	A	19980303	US 1995-471396	19950606	<--
	US 5968726	A	19991019	US 1997-839021	19970423	<--
	US 5945272	A	19990831	US 1997-886921	19970702	<--
	US 6080538	A	20000627	US 1997-896823	19970718	<--
	US 2002012957	A1	20020131	US 1997-896824	19970718	<--

US 6444418	B2	20020903		
US 6110504	A	20000829	US 1998-24884	19980217 <--
US 2002009783	A1	20020124	US 1998-52827	19980331 <--
US 6410218	B2	20020625		
HK 1010698	A1	20010713	HK 1998-111830	19981109 <--
US 6218099	B1	20010417	US 1999-244283	19990203 <--
US 2002025562	A1	20020228	US 1999-325244	19990603 <--
US 6406839	B2	20020618		
US 6284452	B1	20010904	US 1999-348750	19990706 <--
US 6387612	B1	20020514	US 1999-384859	19990827 <--
US 2003022147	A1	20030130	US 1999-475463	19991230 <--
US 6627393	B2	20030930		
US 6680305	B1	20040120	US 2000-530006	20000420 <--
US 6506549	B1	20030114	US 2000-565680	20000504 <--
US 6300322	B1	20011009	US 2000-565784	20000505 <--
US 2004082022	A1	20040429	US 2003-641401	20030813 <--
US 2004086578	A1	20040506	US 2003-684151	20031010 <--
PRAI US 1993-71533	A2	19930604	<--	
US 1993-133527	B2	19931007	<--	
US 1994-253384	A1	19940603	<--	
WO 1994-US6279	W	19940603	<--	
US 1994-364699	B1	19941228	<--	
US 1995-462650	A1	19950605	<--	
US 1997-780974	B1	19970109	<--	
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US 1997-896824	A1	19970718	<--	
WO 1997-US19964	A2	19971031	<--	
US 1998-52827	A3	19980331	<--	
US 1999-348750	A1	19990706		
US 1999-475463	A1	19991230		
US 2000-530006	A2	20000420		
AB	<p>Aqueous solns. comprising a polysaccharide oncotic agent, a physiol. compatible buffer, a simple hexose sugar, dissolved chloride salts of calcium, sodium and magnesium, and a dissolved organic salt of sodium are disclosed. The solns. are effective substitutes for blood and may be used to preserve the biol. integrity of the organs of a mammalian donor organism as shown by superior anatomical integrity of cryopreserved organs and tissues of subjects perfused with the solution The solns. may be used for maintaining a partially or substantially completely exsanguinated subject at normal temps. and at temps. substantially below those normally maintained by a mammal and may be used in conjunction with hypobaric environments to maintain such partially or completed exsanguinated subjects alive without infusing blood back into the subject. Dextran 80, NaCl 5.2, CaCl2 0.29, MgCl2 0.4, glucose 0.9, Tris 3.03, and Na gluconate 6.54 g/L were dissolved in deionized water and the solution was brought to pH 7.8 by addition of 0.25 M HCl. The solution was pumped through a filter into sterile containers.</p>			
ST	<p>blood substitute polysaccharide salt sugar; dextran salt</p>			
IT	<p>glucose buffer plasma expander</p>			
IT	<p>Blood substitutes</p>			
IT	<p>Blood transfusion</p>			
IT	<p>(blood substitutes containing oncotic agent and salts and carboxylates and sugars)</p>			
IT	<p>Hexoses</p>			
IT	<p>Polysaccharides, biological studies</p>			
IT	<p>RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)</p>			
IT	<p>(blood substitutes containing oncotic agent and salts and carboxylates and sugars)</p>			
IT	<p>50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose,</p>			

biological studies 59-23-4, **Galactose**, biological studies
 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 72-17-3, **Sodium**
lactate 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 110-15-6,
 Succinic acid, biological studies 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological
 studies 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 527-07-1, **Sodium gluconate**
 7447-40-7, **Potassium chloride**, biological
 studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**,
 biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride (MgCl₂), biological
 studies 9004-54-0, **Dextran**, biological studies
 9005-27-0, **Hydroxyethyl starch**
 10043-52-4, **Calcium chloride (CaCl₂)**
), biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(blood substitutes containing oncotic agent and salts and carboxylates and
 sugars)

IT 50-99-7, **Glucose**, biological studies 57-48-7,
Fructose, biological studies 72-17-3, **Sodium**
lactate 7447-40-7, **Potassium chloride**
 , biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium**
chloride, biological studies 9004-54-0, **Dextran**
 , biological studies 9005-27-0, **Hydroxyethyl**
starch 10043-52-4, **Calcium chloride**
(CaCl₂), biological studies

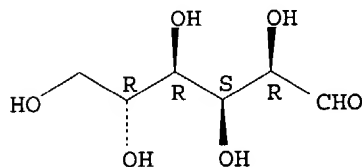
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(blood substitutes containing oncotic agent and salts and carboxylates and
 sugars)

RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

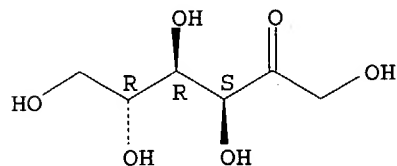
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 57-48-7 HCAPLUS

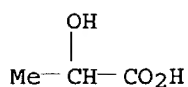
CN D-Fructose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 72-17-3 HCAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-K

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

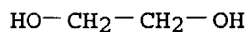
CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS
CN Calcium chloride (CaCl2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Ca-Cl

L93 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1997:528609 HCAPLUS

DN 127:126654

ED Entered STN: 20 Aug 1997

TI Pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose

IN Tanaka, Hitoshi; Kanai, Atsushi; Takano, Toshiyuki; Kawaba, Takako; Wada, Masako

PA Rohto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; Tanaka, Hitoshi; Kanai, Atsushi;
 Takano, Toshiyuki; Kawaba, Takako; Wada, Masako
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K031-70
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9724129	A1	19970710	WO 1996-JP3730	19961220 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9711720	A1	19970728	AU 1997-11720	19961220 <--
	JP 09235233	A2	19970909	JP 1996-345536	19961225 <--
PRAI	JP 1995-340629		19951227	<--	
	WO 1996-JP3730		19961220	<--	
AB	A pharmaceutical composition for medical treatment in the field of ophthalmol., which comprises trehalose (I) having protecting effect on cornea, especially corneal endothelial and epithelial cells is provided. An intraocular irrigating composition contained I 3.5, sodium chloride 0.375, potassium chloride 0.0358, calcium chloride 0.0133, magnesium sulfate 0.0145, sodium acetate 0.0599, sodium citrate 0.0878, sodium hydrogen carbonate 0.21, D- glucose 0.15, 1N HCl q.s., and water q.s. 100 mL. The composition had an ability to protect corneal endothelial cells in rabbits and could prevent cornea from swelling.				
ST	pharmaceutical trehalose cornea epithelium endothelium protection				
IT	Eye (cornea, endothelium; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)				
IT	Eye (cornea, epithelium; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)				
IT	Drug delivery systems Drug delivery systems (ointments, ophthalmic; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (ophthalmic; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (solns., ophthalmic; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)				
IT	99-20-7, Trehalose RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)				
L93	ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN				
AN	1995:810898 HCAPLUS				
DN	123:208777				
ED	Entered STN: 26 Sep 1995				
TI	Hypertonic isochloremic formulations for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock				
IN	Kramer, George C.; Rocha-e-silva, Mauricio; Velasco, Irineu T.; Wade, Charles E.				
PA	The University of Texas System, USA				
SO	U.S., 24 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,248,507.				

CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K033-32
 ICS A61K033-26; A61K033-14; A61K033-06
 NCL 424643000
 CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5443848	A	19950822	US 1993-126242	19930924 <--
	US 5248507	A	19930928	US 1991-708029	19910531 <--
	CA 2103246	AA	19921201	CA 1992-2103246	19920427 <--
	AT 168009	E	19980715	AT 1992-917365	19920427 <--
	IL 101773	A1	19960618	IL 1992-101773	19920504 <--
PRAI	US 1991-708029		19910531	<--	
AB	The present invention relates to hypertonic crystalloid resuscitation fluids particularly useful in treating hemorrhagic shock. A pharmaceutical formulation prepared and selected ratios of sodium chloride and sodium acetate with a total osmolar concentration exceeding 500 mOsm can be used as a small volume resuscitation fluid which has little effect on plasma chloride levels. Arterial pressure is improved to the point of sustaining oxygen supply to tissues and organs with a significant increase in oxygen delivery and consumption.				
ST	hypertonic chloride infusion circulatory shock; oxygen delivery hypertonic chloride infusion				
IT	Plastics				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (bags; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)				
IT	Albumins, biological studies Amino acids, biological studies Gelatins , biological studies Hemoglobins Proteins, biological studies Salts, biological studies RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)				
IT	Bone marrow (infusion administration to; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)				
IT	Allergy Burn Hemorrhage Sepsis and Septicemia (shock from; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)				
IT	Medical goods (bags, plastic; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)				
IT	Heart, disease (failure, shock from; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)				
IT	Shock (hemorrhagic, hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)				
IT	Shock (hypovolemic, hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)				
IT	Pharmaceutical dosage forms (infusions, intravascular; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for				

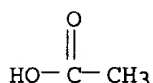
treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (delivery; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT 50-21-5, biological studies 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-25-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Starch (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L93 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1994:491874 HCAPLUS
DN 121:91874
ED Entered STN: 20 Aug 1994
TI Dialysis **solution** containing **hydroxyethylstarch** for
peritoneal dialysis
IN Sommermeyer, Klaus; Passlick-Deetjen, Jutta
PA Fresenius AG, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A61K009-08
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 602585	A2	19940622	EP 1993-120095	19931214 <--
	EP 602585	A3	19940907		
	EP 602585	B1	19961016		
	R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
	DE 4242926	A1	19940623	DE 1992-4242926	19921218 <--
	DE 4242926	C2	19941215		
	AU 9352022	A1	19940630	AU 1993-52022	19931130 <--
	AU 664927	B2	19951207		
	ES 2093907	T3	19970101	ES 1993-120095	19931214 <--
	JP 07025788	A2	19950127	JP 1993-345031	19931220 <--
	JP 2540101	B2	19961002		
	US 6284140	B1	20010904	US 1997-815442	19970311 <--
PRAI	DE 1992-4242926	A	19921218	<--	
	US 1993-167366	B1	19931216	<--	
	US 1995-389683	B1	19950216	<--	
AB	The title solns. contain hydroxyethylstarch (mol. weight 10,000-150,000; degree of substitution MS = 0.10-0.40 and DS = 0.09-0.35; C2/C6 substitution ratio ≥8) as osmotically active substance, along with electrolytes and standard excipients. These solns. combine excellent ultrafiltration with a long residence time, i.e. they can be used without changing for 12 h during continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. The resorption of the osmotically active substance is diminished (≤60-70% even after 12 h residence time). Thus, a solution containing hydroxyethylstarch (mol. weight 29,000; MS = 0.23; DS = 0.21; C2/C6 = 8.7) 75.0, NaCl 5.435, 50% Na L-lactate solution 8.97, CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O 0.2573, MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O 0.0508 g, and water 945 mL had pH 5.0-6.0, d. 1.032-1.038, osmolarity 2.72 milliosmolar, and titratable acidity 0.3-2.0 mmol NaOH/L.				
ST	peritoneal dialysis soln hydroxyethylstarch				
IT	Dialysis (peritoneal, solns. for, hydroxyethylstarch as osmolyte in)				
IT	9005-27-0, Hydroxyethylstarch RL: BIOL (Biological study) (peritoneal dialysis solns. containing, as osmolyte)				
IT	9005-27-0, Hydroxyethylstarch RL: BIOL (Biological study) (peritoneal dialysis solns. containing, as osmolyte)				

RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L93 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1993:109833 HCAPLUS

DN 118:109833

ED Entered STN: 19 Mar 1993

TI Starch esters for peritoneal dialysis

IN Foerster, Harald; Asskali, Fatima; Nitsch, Ernst

PA Laevosan GmbH, Austria

SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K031-70

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4123001	A1	19930114	DE 1991-4123001	19910711 <--
	CA 2113164	AA	19930121	CA 1992-2113164	19920709 <--
	WO 9300939	A1	19930121	WO 1992-EP1551	19920709 <--
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9223118	A1	19930211	AU 1992-23118	19920709 <--
	AU 657785	B2	19950323		
	EP 593590	A1	19940427	EP 1992-914591	19920709 <--
	EP 593590	B1	19951129		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	HU 66136	A2	19940928	HU 1994-66	19920709 <--
	JP 07500024	T2	19950105	JP 1992-501974	19920709 <--
	AT 130768	E	19951215	AT 1992-914591	19920709 <--
	ES 2081620	T3	19960301	ES 1992-914591	19920709 <--
	RU 2118531	C1	19980910	RU 1994-14244	19920709 <--
	SK 279744	B6	19990312	SK 1994-25	19920709 <--
	US 5436232	A	19950725	US 1994-178537	19940107 <--
PRAI	DE 1991-4123001	A	19910711	<--	
	WO 1992-EP1551	A	19920709	<--	

AB Starch esters are hydrocolloids for continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. The esters (0.1-0.7 M substitution) have acyl groups from C2-6 mono- or dicarboxylic acids. A dialysis solution comprised acetyl starch 30, NaCl 7.013, Na acetate.3H₂O 3.402, CaCl₂.2H₂O 0.294, and HAcO

0.303 g/L.
ST starch ester peritoneal dialysis
IT Dialysis
(peritoneal, continuous ambulatory, starch esters as
hydrocolloids for)
IT 9005-25-8D, Starch, esters 9005-27-0,
Hydroxyethyl starch 9045-28-7, Acetyl
starch
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrocolloids, for continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis)
IT 9005-25-8D, Starch, esters 9005-27-0,
Hydroxyethyl starch 9045-28-7, Acetyl
starch
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrocolloids, for continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis)
RN 9005-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Starch (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

RN 9045-28-7 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2

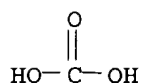
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{HO}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

AN 1991:542323 HCAPLUS
 DN 115:142323
 ED Entered STN: 05 Oct 1991
 TI **Bicarbonate**-containing electrolyte **solution**
 IN Kopp, Klaus F.
 PA Germany
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K033-14
 ICS A61K033-10; A61M001-16
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 439061	A1	19910731	EP 1991-100527	19910117 <--
	EP 439061	B1	19940727		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT, SE				
	US 5112622	A	19920512	US 1990-467166	19900119 <--
PRAI	US 1990-467166		19900119	<--	
AB	A sterile electrolyte i.v. solution with high concentration of bicarbonate comprises Na+ 130-150, K+ 2-5, Cl- 80-125, and HCO3- 25-30 mequil/L. The solution is useful for the prevention and treatment of renal dysfunction. An i.v. solution contained NaCl 5.026, KCl 0.298, NaHCO3 5.040 g and water to 1000 mL. A patient with prostate carcinoma who underwent radical lymphadenectomy received 1-3 L of the above electrolyte per day for 5 days plus 5% glucose solution and Ringer solution and urine vols. significantly increased.				
ST	electrolyte iv bicarbonate kidney disease				
IT	Kidney, disease or disorder (failure, treatment of, high bicarbonate -containing electrolyte i.v. solns. for)				
IT	Pharmaceutical dosage forms (injections, i.v., high bicarbonate -containing electrolytes in)				
IT	71-52-3, Bicarbonate , biological studies 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate , biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride , biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride , biological studies 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (i.v. electrolyte solution containing, for kidney function improvement)				
IT	144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate , biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride , biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride , biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (i.v. electrolyte solution containing, for kidney function improvement)				
RN	144-55-8 HCAPLUS				
CN	Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



● Na

RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-K

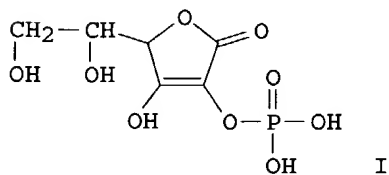
RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

L93 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1991:235049 HCAPLUS
 DN 114:235049
 ED Entered STN: 15 Jun 1991
 TI Liquid preparation for intraocular perfusion in eye surgery
 IN Awata, Takashi; Sogo, Shunji; Matsumoto, Takahiro
 PA Senju Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K031-665
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9008548	A1	19900809	WO 1990-JP106	19900126 <--
	W: CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2026316	AA	19900803	CA 1990-2026316	19900126 <--
	EP 409999	A1	19910130	EP 1990-902367	19900126 <--
	EP 409999	B1	19930915		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 94394	E	19931015	AT 1990-902367	19900126 <--
	ES 2058891	T3	19941101	ES 1990-902367	19900126 <--
PRAI	JP 1989-25477		19890202		<--
	EP 1990-902367		19900126		<--
	WO 1990-JP106		19900126		<--

GI



AB An intraocular perfusion **solution** contains I or its salt at 0.25-20.0 mmol/L, pH 7.0-7.5, and 260-310 mOsm to prevent intraocular pressure-related damages to the eye during ophthalmic surgery. Thus, a perfusion **solution** was prepared consisting of **CaCl₂** 1.2, **NaCl** 112.9, **KCl** 4.8, **AcONa** 4.4, Na citrate 3.4, **glucose** 8.3, I 3/2 Mg salt 1.0, and **NaHCO₃** 25.0 mmol/L, at pH 7.3 and 290 mOsm.

ST eye perfusion ascorbic phosphate

IT Eye
(surgery of, ascorbic phosphate-containing perfusion for)

IT **Pharmaceutical dosage forms**
(**solns.**, containing ascorbic phosphate, for intraocular perfusion)

IT 23313-12-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(intraocular perfusion solution containing)

L93 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1990:412170 HCAPLUS

DN 113:12170

ED Entered STN: 06 Jul 1990

TI Hyperosmotic/hyperoncotic **solutions** for resuscitation of hypodynamic shock

IN Kramer, George C.; Holcroft, James W.

PA University of California, Berkeley, USA

SO U.S., 7 pp. Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 793,573, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K037-02
ICS A61K033-14; A61K031-70

NCL 514002000

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4908350	A	19900313	US 1988-163137	19880224 <--
	CA 1275925	A1	19901106	CA 1986-521796	19861030 <--
PRAI	US 1985-793573		19851031		<--

AB A physiol.-acceptable **solution** is given, which is both hyperosmotic and hyperoncotic with respect to blood plasma and has utility in treating patients with hypodynamic shock. The **solution** comprises a hyperosmotic concentration of a crystalloid (>1800 mOsm) and hyperoncotic concentration of a colloid (>30 mm Hg). The **solution** is readily administered by single, rapid infusion of 4-5 mL/kg, and results in a rapid and sustained normalization of circulatory function. Sheep with exptl. hypodynamic circulatory shock, administered a bolus infusion (4 mL/kg) of 1.2M **NaCl**, containing 6% **dextran-70**, showed normalization of the cardiac output and arterial pressure.

ST hyperosmotic hyperoncotic **soln** hypodynamic shock

IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
Proteins, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.** containing, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

IT Cardiovascular agents
(hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.**, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(alditols, hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.** containing, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

IT 50-99-7, **Glucose**, biological studies 127-09-3, **Sodium acetate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies 3458-28-4, **Mannose 7440-23-5D, Sodium, salts 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies 9004-54-0, **Dextran**, biological studies 9005-27-0, **Hydroxyethyl starch**

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.** containing, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

IT 50-99-7, **Glucose**, biological studies 127-09-3, **Sodium acetate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 9004-54-0, **Dextran**, biological studies 9005-27-0, **Hydroxyethyl starch**

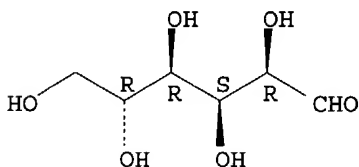
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.** containing, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS

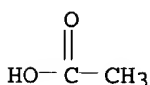
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS

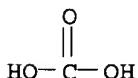
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
 CME C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L93 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1988:597152 HCAPLUS

DN 109:197152

ED Entered STN: 25 Nov 1988

TI Electrophysiological evaluation of intravitreal injection of Healon or
 balanced salt solutions in rabbits

AU Shirao, Yutaka; Wajima, Ryohei; Kawasaki, Kazuo

CS Sch. Med., Kanazawa Univ., Kanazawa, 920, Japan

SO Atarashii Ganka (1988), 5(7), 1085-8

CODEN: ATGAEX; ISSN: 0910-1810

DT Journal

LA Japanese

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

AB Intravitreal injections Healon (NaCl 109.51, KCl

10.10, CaCl₂ 3.27, MgSO₄ 1.48, NaOAc 28.60,

and Na citrate 5.78 mM/L) or Opeguard-Ma (NaCl 112.9,

KCl 4.8, CaCl₂ 1.2, MgSO₄ 1.2, NaHCO₃

25.0, NaOAc 4.4, Na citrate 3.4, and glucose 8.3 mM/L)

exerted no significant change in electroretinogram (ERG) at 0.3 mL/eye.

On the other hand, BSS (NaCl 109.51, KCl 10.10,

CaCl₂ 3.27, MgSO₄ 1.48, NaOAc 28.60, and Na

citrate 5.78 mM/L) deteriorated ERG at 0.3 mL/eye intravitreally.

ST intravitreal injection electroretinogram

IT Electrolytes

(intravitreal injections containing, electrophysiol. evaluation of)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms

(injections, intravitreal, electrophysiol. evaluation of)

IT Eye

(retina, electrophysiol. of, after administration of intravitreal injection)

IT Eye

(vitreous body, electrophysiol. evaluation of injections for)

IT 117925-41-4, Healon (injection) 117925-70-9, Opeguard MA

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(intravitreal injections, electrophysiol. evaluation of)

L93 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1980:169254 HCAPLUS

DN 92:169254

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Mouth and throat treatment composition containing a water-soluble, germicidal compound

IN Lorch, Elmar; Foth, Heino; Le-Kim, Dac

PA Fresenius, Dr. Eduard, Chemischpharmazeutische Industrie K.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Ger. Offen., 7 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC A61K007-16

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2829037	A1	19800110	DE 1978-2829037	19780701 <--
PRAI	DE 1978-2829037		19780701 <--		
AB	An agent for mouth and throat care contained a water-soluble germicidal medium combined with a natural or modified polysaccharide with an average mol. weight from .apprx.10,000 to .apprx.3,000,000. Thus, a 1000 mL mouth spray comprised H ₂ O 933 mL, hydroxyethyl starch [9005-27-0] (mol. weight 450,000) 10.0, sorbitol 30.0, KCl 1.20, NaCl 0.84, MgCl ₂ .6H ₂ O 0.052, CaCl ₂ .2H ₂ O 0.146, chlorhexidine gluconate [18472-51-0] (20%) 5.00, CO ₂ (propellant) .apprx.20.0 g, and aroma .apprx.0.5 mL. In vitro tests indicated this mixture had 30% greater germicidal activity than the same one without hydroxyethyl starch .				
ST	polysaccharide synergist mouth throat germicide				
IT	Mouthwashes (germicidal, with polysaccharide synergist)				
IT	Bactericides, Disinfectants and Antiseptics (polysaccharide synergistic combination, for mouth and throat)				
IT	Polysaccharides, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (synergistic composition of germicides and, for mouth and throat)				
IT	Mouth Pharynx (synergistic germicidal-polysaccharide composition for)				
IT	9004-54-0, biological studies 9005-27-0 RL: BIOL (Biological study) (germicidal synergistic mixture for mouth and throat containing)				
IT	141-94-6D, salts 18472-51-0 RL: BIOL (Biological study) (germicidal synergistic mixture for mouth and throat containing polysaccharides and)				
IT	9004-54-0, biological studies 9005-27-0 RL: BIOL (Biological study) (germicidal synergistic mixture for mouth and throat containing)				
RN	9004-54-0 HCAPLUS				
CN	Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS

CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CRN 9005-25-8
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L93 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1973:122201 HCAPLUS

DN 78:122201

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Blood plasma substitute

IN Irikua, Tsutomu; Shirai, Kazunari; Tada, Mamoru; Tamada, Terumi; Imai, Jun; Okada, Kodo; Ishida, Ryoza

PA Kyorin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

SO Ger. Offen., 32 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC A61K

CC 13-4 (Mammalian Biochemistry)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2201669	A1	19730222	DE 1972-2201669	19720114 <--
	DE 2201669	B2	19800710		
	DE 2201669	C3	19810507		
	JP 48028618	A2	19730416	JP 1971-63838	19710821 <--
	JP 54039444	B4	19791128		
	GB 1339210	A	19731128	GB 1971-60496	19711229 <--
	CA 965006	A1	19750325	CA 1971-131469	19711230 <--
	HU 164073	P	19731228	HU 1972-KI660	19720103 <--
	AU 7237712	A1	19730712	AU 1972-37712	19720107 <--
	BE 778156	A1	19720516	BE 1972-51591	19720118 <--
	FR 2150272	A1	19730406	FR 1972-1590	19720118 <--
	ZA 7208667	A	19730530	ZA 1972-8667	19720202 <--
	ES 402085	A1	19750301	ES 1972-402085	19720425 <--
	US 3937821	A	19760210	US 1973-416725	19731119 <--
PRAI	JP 1971-63838		19710821 <--		
	US 1971-213553		19711229 <--		

AB Pyrogen-free plasma substitutes containing **hydroxyethyl starch** (I) of substitution degree 0.55 and viscosity number 0.08-0.14 which had lower toxicity than **dextran-75** were prepared Thus, 28 g I (degree of substitution 0.55, viscosity number 0.1) was dissolved in 80 ml H₂O at 50 boiled 1 hr with 35 ml 0.5N HCl and and 0.1-1.0 g charcoal, pH adjusted to 6.2 ± 0.5 by N NaHCO₃ or N NaOH. If the solution was not pyrogen-free it was treated with 5-50 mg Raney Ni. The I solution was used for the preparation of 100 ml blood substitute containing I 6.0, NaCl 0.5, KCl 0.03, Ca:Cl₂.2H₂O 0.02, Na lactate 0.224, glucose 1.0%. This plasma substitute had an i.v. LD₅₀ of >262 mg/kg in male rats as compared to 136 mg/kg of **dextran-75**.

ST blood plasma substitute; **hydroxyethyl starch** blood substitute

IT Blood substitutes
(hydroxy ethyl starch)
IT 9005-27-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood substitute)
IT 9005-27-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood substitute)
RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

=> => d all hitstr tot

L106 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1994:663442 HCAPLUS

DN 121:263442

ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 1994

TI Is sodium acetate dextran superior to
sodium chloride dextran for small volume
resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock

AU Frey, Lorenz; Kesel, Karin; Prueckner, Stephan; Pacheco, Adhemar; Welte,
Martin; Messmer, Konrad

CS Institute for Surgical Research, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitaet Muenchen,
Munich, Germany

SO Anesthesia & Analgesia (Baltimore, MD, United States) (1994),
79(3), 517-24

CODEN: AACRAT; ISSN: 0003-2999

DT Journal

LA English

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

AB Small vols. (4 mL/kg body weight (bw)) of hypertonic sodium
chloride dextran effectively restore cardiac output and
nutritional blood flow and increase arterial pressure in severe
hemorrhagic shock. It has been suggested that the chloride anion be
replaced with acetate to provide a solution that avoids the risk of
hyperchloremia and has the advantage of supplying a buffering base to
optimize hypertonic resuscitation. This study compares the effects of
hypertonic sodium chloride dextran solution
(7.2% NaCl/10% dextran 60 [NaCl-Dx
]) with sodium acetate dextran (10.4%
Na-Ac/10% dextran 60 [NaAc-
Dx]) on hemodynamic, oxygen transport, and metabolic variables.
Both solns. had the identical osmolality (2400 mOsmol/kg). Dogs (16.9 kg)

were anesthetized and mech. ventilated. Shock was induced by exteriorization of intestine and blood withdrawal (50% of blood volume) to maintain mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) at 40 mm Hg for 75 min. Thereafter, resuscitation was performed either with **NaCl-Dx** (4 mL/kg over 2 min) or **NaAc-Dx** (4 mL/kg over 4 min). During hypertonic resuscitation, there was a short lasting decrease in MAP, which was more pronounced in the **NaAc-Dx** group (Δ MAP - 7.3 mm Hg). Cardiac index and oxygen consumption were normalized within 5 min after resuscitation with both solns. In **NaAc-Dx**-treated animals, MAP remained at lower values as compared to **NaCl-Dx**-treated dogs at 5 and 30 min after resuscitation (52 vs. 74, and 61 vs. 79 mm Hg). Arterial pH (7.27 vs. 7.17 at 5 min, 7.31 vs. 7.23 at 30 min, and 7.32 vs. 7.26 at 60 min) and **bicarbonate** concns. (24.4 vs. 16.7 at 5 min, 26.6 vs. 18.0 at 30 min, and 27.5 vs. 19.1 mmol/L at 60 min) in the plasma were normalized shortly after **NaAc-Dx** infusion; however, hyperlactemia persisted after resuscitation with **NaAc-Dx** (7.10 vs. 3.82 at 30 min, and 5.40 vs. 2.71 mmol/L at 60 min). The authors conclude that **NaAc-Dx** offers no conclusive advantages as compared to **NaCl-Dx** for resuscitation from traumatic, hemorrhagic shock in the authors model of controlled hemorrhage. Although **NaAc-Dx** improved acid base status, hyperlactacidemia persisted.

ST **sodium acetate chloride dextran**
resuscitation hemorrhage

IT Blood substitutes and Plasma expanders
(comparison of **sodium acetate dextran**
superior and **sodium chloride dextran** for
small volume resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock)

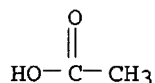
IT **Shock**
(hemorrhagic, resuscitation; comparison of **sodium acetate dextran** superior and **sodium chloride dextran** for small volume resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock)

IT 127-09-3D, **Sodium acetate, dextran**
mixture 9004-54-0D, **Dextran, sodium acetate** mixture 58890-96-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(comparison of **sodium acetate dextran**
superior and **sodium chloride dextran** for
small volume resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock)

IT 127-09-3D, **Sodium acetate, dextran**
mixture 9004-54-0D, **Dextran, sodium acetate** mixture
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(comparison of **sodium acetate dextran**
superior and **sodium chloride dextran** for
small volume resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock)

RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L106 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1993:66959 HCAPLUS

DN 118:66959

ED Entered STN: 16 Feb 1993

TI Hypertonic isochloremic formulation for circulatory shock

IN Rocha-e-silva, Mauricio; Velasco, Irineu T.; Kramer, George C.

PA University of Texas System, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K033-14

ICI A61K033-14, A61K031-19

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 2

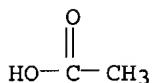
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9221356	A1	19921210	WO 1992-US3489	19920427 <--
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE				
	RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5248507	A	19930928	US 1991-708029	19910531 <--
	CA 2103246	AA	19921201	CA 1992-2103246	19920427 <--
	AU 9218728	A1	19930108	AU 1992-18728	19920427 <--
	AU 654720	B2	19941117		
	JP 06500130	T2	19940106	JP 1992-510340	19920427 <--
	JP 07014882	B4	19950222		
	EP 587815	A1	19940323	EP 1992-917365	19920427 <--
	EP 587815	B1	19980708		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	AT 168009	E	19980715	AT 1992-917365	19920427 <--
	IL 101773	A1	19960618	IL 1992-101773	19920504 <--
PRAI	US 1991-708029		19910531 <--		
	WO 1992-US3489		19920427 <--		
AB	Solns. containing NaCl 2-7 and NaAcO 1-2 osmolar parts are usable as small-volume rapid bolus resuscitation fluids, in treating circulatory shock from hemorrhage. The fluid has little effect on plasma Cl-. Isochloremic resuscitation was carried out posthemorrhage in pigs by infusion (4 mL/kg) of a 2400 mosmolar solution containing a 2:6 NaCl-NaAcO mixture. The solns. also contain colloids, such as starch and dextran.				
ST	hypertonic fluid circulatory shock resuscitation				
IT	Hypertonic solutions				
	(for resuscitation in circulatory shock, isochloremic)				
IT	Shock				
	(circulatory, resuscitation in, hypertonic isochloremic fluid for)				

IT 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7647-14-5,
Sodium chloride, biological studies
RL: USES (Uses)
(hypertonic isochloremic fluid containing, for resuscitation in circulatory shock)

IT 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7647-14-5,
Sodium chloride, biological studies
RL: USES (Uses)
(hypertonic isochloremic fluid containing, for resuscitation in circulatory shock)

RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl--Na

L106 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1991:457266 HCAPLUS

DN 115:57266

ED Entered STN: 10 Aug 1991

TI Nontoxic wound cleansing compositions comprising **ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide block copolymer and physiological salt

IN Brenden, Rita A.; Burkey, Jennifer L.; Kirchner, Fred T.

PA Calgon Corp., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K031-77

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 431884	A2	19910612	EP 1990-313134	19901204 <--
	EP 431884	A3	19910828		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 03209317	A2	19910912	JP 1990-336950	19901130 <--
	CA 2031355	AA	19910606	CA 1990-2031355	19901203 <--
	AU 9067737	A1	19910613	AU 1990-67737	19901204 <--
PRAI	US 1989-446276		19891205 <--		

AB The toxicity of **ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide block copolymers used for wound cleansing is decreased by physiol. salts, such as alkali or alkaline-earth metal chlorides, phosphates or sulfates. A composition comprised 2% Pluracare 10R5 (**ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide block copolymer), 0.85% **NaCl** and the balance water. L929 mouse fibroblasts maintained their viability when exposed to the composition for 4 h. In the absence of **NaCl**, only 30% viability was observed

following 4 h-exposure to Pluracare 10R5.
ST wound cleansing polyalkylene oxide salt
IT **Wound healing**
(physiol. salt- and **ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide
block copolymer-containing composition for)
IT Alkali metal chlorides
Alkaline earth chlorides
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound-cleansing composition containing **ethylene oxide**
-propylene oxide-black copolymer and)
IT **7447-40-7, Potassium chloride**, biological
studies **7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**,
biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, alkaline earth and alkaline
metal salts 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkaline earth and alkali metal salts
7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies **10043-52-4,**
Calcium chloride, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound-cleansing composition containing **ethylene oxide**
-propylene oxide-black copolymer and)
IT 106342-12-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound-cleansing composition containing physiol. salt and)
IT **7447-40-7, Potassium chloride**, biological
studies **7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**,
biological studies **10043-52-4, Calcium**
chloride, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound-cleansing composition containing **ethylene oxide**
-propylene oxide-black copolymer and)
RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-K

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS
CN Calcium chloride (CaCl₂) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

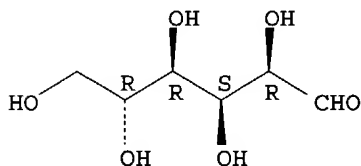
Cl-Ca-Cl

L106 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1988:397** HCAPLUS
DN **108:397**
ED Entered STN: 09 Jan 1988
TI Hyperosmotic sodium salts reverse severe hemorrhagic shock: other solutes
do not
AU Rocha e Silva, M.; Velasco, I. T.; Nogueira da Silva, R. I.; Oliveira,
Maria A.; Negraes, G. A.; Oliveira, Marly A.
CS Fac. Med., Univ. Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, 05499, Brazil
SO American Journal of Physiology (1987), 253(4, Pt. 2), H751-H762
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
DT Journal

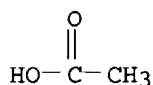
LA English
 CC 1-8 (Pharmacology)
 AB Severe hemorrhage in anesthetized dogs is reversed by i.v. **NaCl** (4 mL/kg, 2400 milliosmolar, 98% long-term survival). Survival rats and hemodynamic and metabolic effects of hypertonic **NaCl** were compared with those of Na⁺ (OAc⁻, HCO₃⁻, and NO₃⁻), salts chlorides [Li and Tris], and nonelectrolytes (**glucose**, mannitol, and urea) after severe hemorrhage. Na⁺ salts caused high survival rates (Cl⁻, 100%; OAc⁻, 75%; HCO₃⁻, 61%; NO₃⁻, 55%) with normal stable arterial pressure after Cl⁻ and NO₃⁻, near normal cardiac output after **NaCl**; normal acid-base equilibrium after all Na⁺ salts; and normal mean circulatory filling pressure after Cl⁻, OAc⁻, and HCO₃⁻. Chlorides and nonelectrolytes produced low survival rates (**glucose** and Li⁺, 5%; mannitol, 11%; Tris, 22%; urea, 33%) with low cardiac output, low mean circulatory filling pressure, and severe metabolic acidosis. Plasma Na⁺, plasma HCO₃⁻, mean circulatory filling pressure, cardiac output, and arterial pressure correlated with survival; other parameters, including plasma volume expansion or plasma osmolarity, did not. It is proposed that high plasma Na⁺ is essential for survival.

ST sodium hemorrhage shock
 IT Hemorrhage
 (shock from, sodium salts treatment of)
 IT **Shock**
 (**hemorrhagic**, sodium salts treatment of)
 IT Physiological saline solutions
 (hypertonic, hemorrhagic shock treatment with)
 IT 50-99-7, **Glucose**, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 127-09-3, **Sodium acetate** 144-55-8, **Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies 1185-53-1, Tris chloride 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7447-41-8, Lithium chloride, biological studies 7631-99-4, Sodium nitrate, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (hemorrhagic shock treatment with)
 IT 50-99-7, **Glucose**, biological studies 127-09-3, **Sodium acetate** 144-55-8, **Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (hemorrhagic shock treatment with)
 RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

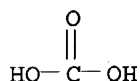


RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

L106 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1986:61744 HCAPLUS

DN 104:61744

ED Entered STN: 08 Mar 1986

TI A comparison of several hypertonic solutions for resuscitation of bled sheep

AU Smith, G. Jeffrey; Kramer, George C.; Perron, Paul; Nakayama, Shinichi; Gunther, Robert A.; Holcroft, James W.

CS Davis Med. Cent., Univ. California, Sacramento, CA, 95817, USA

SO Journal of Surgical Research (1985), 39(6), 517-28

CODEN: JSGRA2; ISSN: 0022-4804

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-8 (Pharmacology)

AB Small vols. (4 mL/kg) of 2400 mOsm NaCl restore cardiac output and mean arterial pressure to 80% of baseline after hemorrhage (65% of blood volume) in unanesthetized sheep. An equal volume of normal saline is less effective. To identify an optimal hypertonic solution, six 2400 mOsm solns. were screened in 18 randomized expts. in 8 sheep: NaCl, NaHCO₃, NaCl/NaAc, NaCl/mannitol [69-65-8], NaCl/6% Dextran 70 [9004-54-0], and glucose [50-99-7]. Cardiovascular function, as determined by cardiac output and mean arterial pressure, was restored best with NaCl, NaCl/NaAc, and NaCl/Dextran. These 3 solns. were then evaluated using 18 sheep in 36 expts. Following a 1-h baseline period, the sheep were bled to a mean arterial pressure of 50 mm Hg for 2 h. One of the solns. was then given in a volume of 4 mL/kg over 2 min and the sheep were monitored for 3 h. Within 3 min of the infusion, cardiac output increased to greater than 100% of baseline for all 3 solns. The NaCl-Dextran solution sustained a significantly higher cardiac output over the 3-h observation period than the other solns. Plasma volume increased for all

solns. following infusion. **NaCl-Dextran** maintained plasma volume significantly better than the other solns. As a further control, an isotonic solution of 6% **Dextran 70** in normal saline was studied. It was not as effective as the hypertonic **NaCl-Dextran** in maintaining cardiac output, mean arterial pressure, or plasma volume. Osmolality increased 10% (309 to 326 mOsm/kg **H2O**), plasma [NA] increased 7% (151 to 161 meq/L), and plasma [K] decreased from 3.9 to 2.6 meq/L following the hypertonic infusions. The sheep appeared to tolerate these electrolyte changes well. A single bolus infusion of 2400 mOsm **NaCl** with 6% **Dextran 70** best resuscitates sheep that have been subjected to a moderate degree of hemorrhagic shock compared to several other solns. Its beneficial effects are caused in part by a sustained reestablishment of plasma volume. Small vols. of hypertonic solns. may be valuable in the initial fluid resuscitation of patients in hemorrhagic shock.

ST hypertonic soln hemorrhagic shock

IT Hemorrhage

(shock from, therapy of, hypertonic solns. for)

IT Shock

(hemorrhagic, therapy of, hypertonic solns. for)

IT 50-99-7, biological studies 69-65-8 127-09-3

9004-54-0, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hypertonic solution containing sodium chloride and, hemorrhagic shock therapy with)

IT 144-55-8, biological studies 7647-14-5, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hypertonic solution containing, hemorrhagic shock therapy with)

IT 50-99-7, biological studies 127-09-3 9004-54-0, biological studies

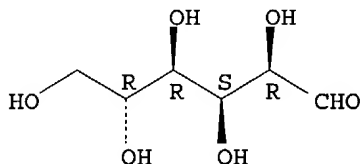
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hypertonic solution containing sodium chloride and, hemorrhagic shock therapy with)

RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS

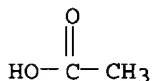
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS

CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

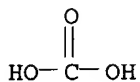
IT 144-55-8, biological studies 7647-14-5, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hypertonic solution containing, hemorrhagic shock therapy with)

RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

L106 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1971:425362 HCAPLUS

DN 75:25362

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Treatment of shock with **ethylene oxide-poly(propylene glycol)** condensates as blood plasma substitutes

IN Hymes, Alan C.

PA Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.

SO U.S., 2 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC A61K

NCL 424078000

CC 63 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3577522	A	19710504	US 1969-865521	19691010 <--
PRAI	US 1969-865521		19691010 <--		
AB	Dogs in hemorrhagic shock are treated with isotonic solns. containing 0.375-1.5 millimoles/l. of the title condensates. Thus, an isotonic solution is prepared by dissolving 0.4 by weight of a 7800 mol. weight polyol (prepared by				
	condensing ethylene oxide with a polypropylene glycol , mol. weight 1750) in lactated Ringer's solution (composed of NaCl 570-630, Na lactate 290-330, CaCl2 18-22, and KCl 27-33 mg/100 ml distilled H2O).				
ST	blood extenders; ethylene oxide polyglycol condensates; shock treatment hemorrhagic				
IT	Shock				
	(blood substitutes containing ethylene oxide-polypropylene glycol reaction products for treatment of hemorrhagic)				
IT	Blood substitutes				

(ethylene oxide-polypropylene
glycol reaction product)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyhydric, as blood substitutes)
IT 9003-11-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood substitutes)

L106 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1969:429074 HCAPLUS

DN 71:29074

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Effect of cyanocobalamin on vital functions in dogs during the fatal loss
of blood replaced by a **glucose**-salt solution

AU Zaplavskaya, N. I.

CS Lugansk. Med. Inst., Lugansk, USSR

SO Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Kiev) (1968), No. 4, 45-6

CODEN: FATOBP; ISSN: 0430-0939

DT Journal

LA Russian

CC 15 (Pharmacodynamics)

AB Dogs were narcotized i.v. with a 5% solution of chloralhydrate (0.2 g./kg.).
Four min. after extraction of 60% of the total blood mass, (from the femoral
artery) the animals received infusion (into the femoral vein) of a
glucose-salt solution (5% **glucose**, 0.02% **KCl**,
0.02% **CaCl2**, and 0.9% **NaCl**) in a volume equal to 125% of
blood lost; cyanocobalamin (2 mg./l. of the solution) was added; animals were
administered 250 units of heparin/kg. to prevent coagulation. In the
shock resulting after blood loss, arterial pressure fell to 10-20 mm. Hg;
arterial pressure rose by 68 mm. Hg after administration of the
glucose-salt solution; maximum pressure (135 mm. Hg) appeared after 6
min. Later on, arterial pressure decreased (59% of the normal level after
30 min. and only 30% after 90 min.). Only 12 of the 25 dogs survived.
The number of erythrocytes decreased by 423,000, Hb by 1.6%, and total
proteins of serum increased by 0.95% after 24 hrs. In the combined
application of the **glucose**-salt solution + cyanocobalamin a gradual
increase of arterial pressure was observed; maximum pressure (103 mm. Hg
higher than before administration of the solution) appeared after 5 min.
Subsequently arterial pressure decreased, but was higher than in controls.
Cyanocobalamin in the doses applied did not produce any changes in
erythrocytes or Hb level during 72 hrs. The dogs were more active than
controls and accepted food readily on the 3rd day; 8 of 10 animals
survived. Application of 5 mg./l. of cyanocobalamin produced an increase
of blood pressure immediately after infusion; however, the number of
survivals was lower than with 2 mg./kg. doses.

ST cyanocobalamin blood dogs; blood cyanocobalamin dogs; dogs cyanocobalamin
blood; cobalamin blood dogs

IT Shock

(vitamin B12 effect on hemorrhagic)

IT Hemorrhage

(vitamin B12 effect on shock from)

IT 68-19-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hemorrhagic shock treatment by)

L106 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1943:19510 HCAPLUS

DN 37:19510

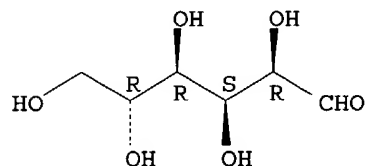
OREF 37:3163d-g

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

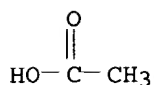
TI Experimental chemotherapy of burns and shock. III. Effects of systemic
therapy on early mortality

- AU Rosenthal, Sanford M.
 SO Public Health Reports (1943), 58, 513-22
 CODEN: PHRPA6; ISSN: 0033-3549
 DT Journal
 LA Unavailable
 CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)
 AB cf. C. A. 37, 1775.3. By use of a standardized procedure for the production of burns fatal to mice within 48 hrs., the effects of systemic therapy have been studied. No benefit was observed from adrenaline, posterior pituitary extract, adrenal cortical extract or desoxycorticosterone acetate injected subcutaneously after the burns. **NaCl** given by mouth or intraperitoneally caused a significant reduction in the mortality. Intravenous administration was less effective. Isotonic **NaCl** given by mouth was superior to hypertonic solns. **KCl** caused an acceleration in the time of death, and when administered with **NaCl** it antagonized the effects of the latter. **Ca gluconate** given orally was without action. Isotonic **glucose** solns. given orally showed a slight therapeutic action. The administration of hypertonic **glucose** or water by mouth caused the animals to die faster than the controls. **Sodium acetate**, sodium succinate, **NaHCO₃** and **sodium lactate** were as effective as **NaCl**. Mouse serum injected intravenously was slightly less active than an equivalent volume of 0.9% **NaCl** given orally. Little effect was observed from the intravenous administration of a hypertonic solution of human serum albumin. 15 references.
- IT **Shock**
 (therapy of)
- IT Burns
 (treatment of)
- IT **Lactic acid**, sodium salt
 (effect on burns and shock)
- IT 50-99-7, **D-Glucose**
 (effect in burns and shock)
- IT 127-09-3, **Sodium acetate** 144-55-8,
 Sodium carbonate, **NaHCO₃** 7447-40-7, **Potassium chloride** 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride** 14047-56-4, Succinic acid, sodium salt
 (effect on burns and shock)
- IT 50-99-7, **D-Glucose**
 (effect in burns and shock)
- RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

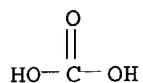


- IT 127-09-3, **Sodium acetate** 144-55-8,
 Sodium carbonate, **NaHCO₃** 7447-40-7, **Potassium chloride** 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**
 (effect on burns and shock)
- RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-K

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Na

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:13:03 ON 08 JUN 2004)
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 E WO9959602/PN

L1 1 S E3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:14:01 ON 08 JUN 2004

L2 1 S SODIUM CHLORIDE/CN
 L3 9 S (SODIUM BICARBONATE OR POTASSIUM CHLORIDE OR MAGNESIUM SULFA
 L4 1 S L3 AND C6H12O7
 L5 18 S C6H12O7 AND CA/ELS AND 2/NC
 L6 4 S L5 AND GLUCONIC NOT (D/ELS OR LABELED)
 L7 1 S L3 AND C2H4O2
 L8 4 S 64-19-7/CRN AND NA/ELS AND 2/NC NOT ((MNS OR IDS)/CI OR F/ELS
 L9 2 S L3 AND C3H6O3
 L10 19 S (50-21-5 OR 10326-41-7 OR 79-33-4)/CRN AND (NA OR CA)/ELS AND
 L11 18 S L10 NOT CL/ELS
 L12 1 S (22098-76-6 OR 13076-19-2 OR 13076-17-0 OR 4511-42-6 OR 95-96
 L13 7 S 7664-93-9/CRN AND MG/ELS AND 2/NC NOT (IDS OR MNS)/CI
 L14 6 S L13 NOT KAPPA
 L15 1 S L3 AND CH2O3

L16 8 S 463-79-6/CRN AND NA/ELS AND 2/NC NOT (MNS OR IDS)/CI
L17 6 S L16 NOT 24NA
L18 42 S L3,L6,L8,L11,L12,L14,L17
L19 13 S (GLUCOSE OR DEXTRAN OR FRUCTOSE OR LACTOSE OR GLYCERIN OR XYL
L20 2 S 9005-27-0 OR 9057-06-1
E PENTAHYDROXYETHYL STARCH/CN
E PENTAHYDROXY ETHYL STARCH/CN
E PENTA HYDROXY ETHYL STARCH/CN
E PENTA (HYDROXYETHYL) STARCH/CN
L21 1 S 9005-25-8
L22 2152 S 9005-25-8/CRN
E ETHYLENE EPOXIDE/CN
E ETHYLENEEPOXIDE/CN
E POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL/CN
L23 1 S E3
E N-2-HYDROXYPROPYLACRYLAMIDE/CN
E C6H11NO2/MF
L24 1 S E3 AND 2 PROPENAMIDE AND 2 HYDROXYPROPYL
L25 10 S 99207-50-8/CRN
L26 2 S L25 AND (1/NC OR CLH)
L27 3 S C7H13NO2/MF AND 2 PROPENAMIDE AND 2 HYDROXYPROPYL
L28 2 S L27 NOT 14C
SEL RN
L29 474 S E1-E2/CRN
L30 2 S L29 AND 1/NC
L31 21 S L19,L23,L24,L26,L28,L30
L32 22 S L31 OR 88-12-0

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:53:49 ON 08 JUN 2004

L33 30 S ETHYLENEEPOXIDE OR ETHYLENE EPOXIDE

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:55:20 ON 08 JUN 2004

L34 1 S 75-21-8

L35 23 S L32,L34

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:56:39 ON 08 JUN 2004

L36 0 S STARCH(S)PENTAHYDROXYETHYL
L37 0 S STARCH(S)?PENTAHYDROXYETHYL?
L38 3 S STARCH(L)?PENTAHYDROXY?(L)ETHYL?
L39 68937 S L21
L40 0 S L39 (L) PENTAHYDROX?
L41 18 S ?STARCH? (L) PENTAHYDROX?
L42 119333 S L2
L43 294983 S (NA OR SODIUM)()CHLORIDE OR NACL
L44 304380 S L42,L43
L45 42913 S L44 AND L18
L46 69139 S L44 AND ((NA OR SODIUM)())BICARBONATE OR (K OR POTASSIUM)()CHL
L47 1113 S L44 AND ((NA OR SODIUM OR CA OR CALCIUM)())LACTATE OR TRIS HYD
L48 75596 S L45-L47
L49 3494 S L48 AND L32
L50 6644 S L48 AND (DEXTRAN OR PVP OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDON? OR POLYVINYL
L51 634 S L48 AND ((NA OR SODIUM)())ALGINATE OR HYDROXYPROPYLACRYLAMIDE
L52 790 S L48 AND L21,L20
L53 135 S L48 AND L22
L54 1585 S L48 AND ?STARCH?
L55 8476 S L49-L54
L56 7153 S L55 AND (PD<=19980515 OR PRD<=19980515 OR AD<=19980515)
E ZHAO C/AU
L57 192 S E3-E20
E ZHAO CHAO/AU
L58 59 S E3,E9
L59 4 S E24
L60 1 S L57-L59 AND L55

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L61      1 S L1,L60
L62     1045 S L56 AND PHARMACEUT?/SC,SX
L63     266 S L56 AND PHARMACOL?/SC,SX
          E DRUG DELIVERY/CT
L64     37 S E166-E175 AND L56
          E E6+ALL
L65     76 S E2,E4,E5(L) SOLUTION AND L56
L66     168 S E2+NT (L) SOLUTION AND L56
L67     165 S L62,L63 AND L65-L66
L68     2861 S L56 AND L42
L69     2726 S L68 AND L45
L70     1855 S L69 AND L49
L71     370 S L69 AND L52,L53
L72     643 S L70,L71 AND L62,L63
L73     112 S L72 AND L64-L66
L74     53 S L67 NOT L73
L75     24 S L74 AND SOLUTION/TI
L76      0 S L75 AND ?STARCH?
L77      0 S L75 AND L21,L22,L20
          SEL DN AN 9 12 L75
L78      2 S L75 AND E1-E6
L79     29 S L74 NOT L75
          SEL DN AN 7 17 L79
L80      2 S L79 AND E7-E12
L81     43 S L56 AND L20
L82     471 S L56 AND L21
L83     87 S L56 AND L22
L84     492 S L81-L83 AND ?STARCH?
L85     16 S L81-L84 AND L64-L66
L86     217 S L81-L84 AND SOLUTION
L87     44 S L86 AND L62,L63
L88     45 S L85,L87
          SEL DN AN 12 25 27 33
L89      4 S L88 AND E13-E24
L90     24 S L81 NOT L88
          SEL DN AN 9 22 24
L91      3 S L90 AND E25-E33
L92     12 S L61,L78,L80,L89,L91 AND L1,L33,L36-L91
L93     12 S L92 AND (?STARCH? OR GLUCOSE OR ?LACTOS? OR ?LACTAT? OR ?LACT

```

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:41:35 ON 08 JUN 2004

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          E SHOCK/CT
L94     13680 S E4+OLD,NT,PFT
L95     13680 S E3-E12
          E E4+ALL
L96     13680 S E8,E9,E7+NT
L97     6832 S E26+OLD,NT,PFT
          E WOUND/CT
L98     14731 S E3+OLD,NT,PFT OR E4 OR E6+OLD,NT,PFT OR E9+OLD,NT,PFT OR E6-E
L99      31 S L94-L98 AND L56
L100    29 S L99 NOT L93
          SEL DN AN 12 16 17 19 20 21 22 26
L101     8 S L100 AND E1-E24
L102     8 S L101 AND (?STARCH? OR GLUCOSE OR ?LACTOS? OR ?LACTAT? OR ?LAC
L103     2 S L102 AND (NAAC OR NA AC OR DX)
L104     8 S L102,L103
L105     2 S L102 AND (NAACO OR ?PROPYLENE?(L) GLYCOL)
L106     8 S L104,L105 AND L1,L33,L36-L105

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=> => fil wpix

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:16:13 ON 08 JUN 2004

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 JUN 2004 <20040603/UP>
 MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200435 <200435/DW>
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 NEW FORMAT GERMAN PATENT APPLICATION AND PUBLICATION
 NUMBERS. SEE ALSO:
<http://www.stn-international.de/archive/stnews/news0104.pdf> <<<

>>> SINCE THE FILE HAD NOT BEEN UPDATED BETWEEN APRIL 12-16
 THERE WAS NO WEEKLY SDI RUN <<<

=> d all abeq tech abex tot

L130 ANSWER 1 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2000-062374 [05] WPIX

DNC C2000-017286

TI Pharmaceutical composition for emergency treatment, particularly useful in
 patients with wound or shock e.g. due to blood loss.

DC A96 B05

IN ZHAO, C

PA (ZHAO-I) ZHAO C

CYC 85

PI WO 9959602 A1 19991125 (200005)* ZH 15 A61K031-715 <--
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
 OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
 W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD
 GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
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CN 1235833 A 19991124 (200014) A61K033-14 <--

AU 9935147 A 19991206 (200019) A61K031-715 <--

EP 1078636 A1 20010228 (200113) EN A61K031-715 <--

R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

KR 2001043585 A 20010525 (200168) A61K031-765 <--

BR 9911020 A 20020305 (200225) A61K031-715 <--

JP 2002515441 W 20020528 (200238) 19 A61K031-715 <--

AU 754537 B 20021121 (200305) A61K031-715 <--

MX 2000011216 A1 20030401 (200415) A61K031-715 <--

ADT WO 9959602 A1 WO 1999-CN55 19990416; CN 1235833 A CN 1998-108902 19980515;
 AU 9935147 A AU 1999-35147 19990416; EP 1078636 A1 EP 1999-916742

19990416, WO 1999-CN55 19990416; KR 2001043585 A KR 2000-712724 20001114;
BR 9911020 A BR 1999-11020 19990416, WO 1999-CN55 19990416; JP 2002515441
W WO 1999-CN55 19990416, JP 2000-549266 19990416; AU 754537 B AU
1999-35147 19990416; MX 2000011216 A1 WO 1999-CN55 19990416, MX 2000-11216
20001115

FDT AU 9935147 A Based on WO 9959602; EP 1078636 A1 Based on WO 9959602; BR
9911020 A Based on WO 9959602; JP 2002515441 W Based on WO 9959602; AU
754537 B Previous Publ. AU 9935147, Based on WO 9959602; MX 2000011216 A1
Based on WO 9959602

PRAI CN 1998-108902 19980515

IC ICM A61K031-715; A61K031-765; A61K033-14

ICS A61K009-08; A61K031-047; A61K031-718;

A61K031-721; A61K031-79; A61K033-00;

A61K033-06; A61K033-10; A61P007-08; A61P043-00

AB WO 9959602 A UPAB: 20000128

NOVELTY - Pharmaceutical composition for emergency treatment comprises
e.g. **sodium chloride, calcium
gluconate, hydroxyethylstarch, glucosan and injection
solution.**

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Pharmaceutical composition comprises:

(A) 1.5-6.9 w/v% of 1 or more selected from **sodium
chloride, potassium chloride,
magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride,
calcium gluconate, calcium lactate,
sodium acetate and trihydroxymethylaminomethane;**

(B) 3-18 w/v% of at least 1 of **hydroxyethylstarch,
glucosan, carboxymethylstarch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin
derivatives, dextrin, glucose, fructose, lactose, glycerin, xylose, sodium
alginate, N-2-hydroxypropylacrylamide, ethylene oxide-polyethylene glycol,
pectin, mannitol and pentahydroxyethylstarch;** and

(C) the balance of typical injection solution,
provided that the amount of **sodium chloride** is
not less than 1.5 w/v% and sodium ion concentration not more than 6.9 w/v%
equivalent of that of **sodium chloride.**

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of preparing the
drug composition by dissolving 3-18 g of one or more of
**hydroxyethylstarch, glucosan, hydroxymethylstarch,
polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin derivative(s), dextrin, glucose, fructose,
lactose, glycerin, xylose, sodium alginate, N-2-hydroxypropylacrylamide,
ethylene oxide-polyethylene glycol, pectin, mannitol and
pentahydroxyethylstarch** in at least 1 selected from typical
injection solution, physiological saline, equilibrium liquid, glucose
solution, **sodium lactate** solution, **sodium
acetate** solution, trihydroxymethylaminomethane solution and
sugar-salt solution to 100 ml, and mixing with 1.5 g **sodium
chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium
chloride, calcium gluconate, calcium
lactate, sodium acetate and
trihydroxymethylaminomethane.**

USE - The composition is for emergency treatment and is particularly
useful in patients with wound or shock due to e.g. blood loss, burns and
brain injury.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is convenient to use, the therapeutic
efficacy is rapidly achieved, with safety, storability and without
complications by serotypes. The composition has a wide range of
applications, and is able to save 50% of the normally required blood by
transfusion.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-C02B; B04-C02D; B04-C03A; B04-C03C; B05-A01A; B05-A01B;
B10-A07; B10-B03B; B10-D01; B10-E04C; B12-M07; B14-F11; B14-S07

TECH UPTX: 20000128

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - 100 ml of the composition comprises 4.2 +/- 0.2 g **sodium chloride** and 7.6 +/- 0.6 g **hydroxyethylstarch**. The typical injection solution can be water for injection, physiological saline, equilibrium liquid, glucose solution, **sodium lactate** solution, **sodium acetate** solution, trihydroxymethylaminomethane solution or sugar-salt water. The **hydroxyethylstarch** contains at least 10% **hydroxyethylstarch** having a molecular weight of 25000-45000. The gelatin derivative applied has a molecular weight of 20000-35000 and is preferably selected from urea-crosslinked gelatin, modified liquid gelatin, epoxidised gelatin and degraded gelatin polypeptide. The glucosan has a molecular weight of 30000-80000; the dextrin has a molecular weight of 8000-12000; the sodium alginate has molecular weight of 20000-26000; the pectin has a molecular weight of 20000-40000; and the **pentahydroxyethylstarch** has a molecular weight of 264000.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The polyvinylpyrrolidone has a molecular weight of 5000-700000.

ABEX UPTX: 20000128

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is as a drip, e.g. 500 ml, with improvement on hemodynamics in 5-10 minutes.

EXAMPLE - A composition was made from **hydroxyethylstarch** (7.6 g), **sodium chloride** (4.2 g) and water for injection (to 100 ml), heated with activated charcoal (0.5 g), filtered and the filtrate sterilized. A dog with shock was treated with the composition at 8 ml/kg. Cardiovascular functions were recovered in 5-10 minutes with 100% efficiency.

L130 ANSWER 2 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1995-036128 [05] WPIX

CR 1996-321575 [32]; 1998-076406 [07]; 1999-010240 [01]; 1999-609622 [52]; 2000-504958 [45]; 2001-327117 [34]; 2002-088755 [12]; 2002-187777 [24]; 2002-239191 [29]; 2002-267531 [31]; 2002-478442 [51]; 2003-466082 [44]; 2004-374508 [35]; 2004-388572 [36]

DNN N1995-028510 DNC C1995-016174

TI Aqueous blood substitute solution containing oncotic agent - used e.g. in cryo-preservation of organs or donor subjects or as plasma extender.

DC B04 D22 P34

IN SEGALL, J M; SEGALL, P E; STERNBERG, H; WAITZ, H D

PA (BIOT-N) BIOTIME INC

CYC 48

PI WO 9428950 A1 19941222 (199505)* EN 64 A61M001-00 <--
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
 W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU
 LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA UZ VN
 AU 9470525 A 19950103 (199521) A61M001-00 <--
 US 5407428 A 19950418 (199521) 12 A61M001-00 <--
 BR 9406742 A 19960312 (199616) A61M001-00 <--
 EP 701455 A1 19960320 (199616) EN A61M001-00 <--
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
 US 5571801 A 19961105 (199650) 19 A61K031-715 <--
 JP 08511265 W 19961126 (199708) 48 A61K033-00 <--
 US 5613944 A 19970325 (199718) 18 A61M001-00 <--
 AU 681675 B 19970904 (199744) A61K031-70 <--
 CN 1127476 A 19960724 (199749) A61M001-00 <--
 US 5698536 A 19971216 (199805) 20 A61K031-715 <--
 US 5723281 A 19980303 (199816) 19 A01N001-00 <--
 US 5733894 A 19980331 (199820) 20 A61K031-715 <--
 US 5747071 A 19980505 (199825) A61K033-14 <--
 RU 2142282 C1 19991210 (200043) A61K035-14 <--
 US 6110504 A 20000829 (200043) A61K033-14 <--
 EP 701455 B1 20010314 (200116) EN A01N001-02

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

DE 69426879 E 20010419 (200129) A01N001-02
 KR 267604 B1 20001101 (200139) A61M000-00
 ES 2157260 T3 20010816 (200156) A01N001-02
 CA 2164321 C 20020820 (200263) EN A61K035-16 <--

ADT WO 9428950 A1 WO 1994-US6279 19940603; AU 9470525 A AU 1994-70525
 19940603; US 5407428 A US 1993-71533 19930604; BR 9406742 A BR 1994-6742
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 WO 1994-US6279 19940603; US 5571801 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Cont
 of US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-446520 19950522; JP 08511265 W WO
 1994-US6279 19940603, JP 1995-501978 19940603; US 5613944 A CIP of US
 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-462270
 19950605; AU 681675 B AU 1994-70525 19940603; CN 1127476 A CN 1994-192801
 19940603; US 5698536 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US
 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-463296 19950605; US 5723281 A CIP of US
 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-471396
 19950606; US 5733894 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US
 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-465252 19950605; US 5747071 A CIP of US
 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-462650
 19950605; RU 2142282 C1 WO 1994-US6279 19940603, RU 1996-101967 19940603;
 US 6110504 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527
 19931007, Cont of US 1995-462650 19950605, US 1998-24884 19980217; EP
 701455 B1 EP 1994-919352 19940603, WO 1994-US6279 19940603; DE 69426879 E
 DE 1994-626879 19940603, EP 1994-919352 19940603, WO 1994-US6279 19940603;
 KR 267604 B1 WO 1994-US6279 19940603, KR 1995-705531 19951204; ES 2157260
 T3 EP 1994-919352 19940603; CA 2164321 C CA 1994-2164321 19940603, WO
 1994-US6279 19940603

FDT AU 9470525 A Based on WO 9428950; BR 9406742 A Based on WO 9428950; EP
 701455 A1 Based on WO 9428950; US 5571801 A CIP of US 5407428; JP 08511265
 W Based on WO 9428950; US 5613944 A CIP of US 5407428; AU 681675 B
 Previous Publ. AU 9470525, Based on WO 9428950; US 5698536 A CIP of US
 5407428; US 5723281 A CIP of US 5407428; US 5733894 A CIP of US 5407428;
 US 5747071 A CIP of US 5407428; RU 2142282 C1 Based on WO 9428950; US
 6110504 A CIP of US 5407428, Cont of US 5747071; EP 701455 B1 Based on WO
 9428950; DE 69426879 E Based on EP 701455, Based on WO 9428950; ES 2157260
 T3 Based on EP 701455; CA 2164321 C Based on WO 9428950

PRAI US 1993-133527 19931007; US 1993-71533
 19930604; US 1995-446520 19950522;
 US 1995-462270 19950605; US 1995-463296
 19950605; US 1995-471396 19950606;
 US 1995-465252 19950605; US 1995-462650
 19950605; US 1998-24884 19980217

REP 08Jnl.Ref; US 4923442; US 5130230

IC ICM A01N001-00; A01N001-02; A61K031-70; A61K031-715;
 A61K033-00; A61K033-14; A61K035-14;
 A61K035-16; A61M000-00; A61M001-00

ICS A01N059-08; A61K031-00; A61K031-72;
 A61K045-06; A61K047-36; A61L002-04; A61M031-00

AB WO 9428950 A UPAB: 20040608
 An aqueous based blood substitute solution (I) includes an oncotic agent (II),
 does not contain more than 5mM of K⁺ and does include a conventional
 biological buffer (CBB). (I) pref. further contains Na⁺ and an organic
 carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester). A prefd. (I) i.e. (I) comprises
 0-5 mM K⁺; Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Ce⁻ in physiological or sub-physiological
 concns; a macromolecular (II); an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or
 ester); and a sugar. Also claimed are methods for: (A) maintaining a
 partially or substantially completed ensangrinated subject alive under
 hypothermic conditions, by substituting a solution containing macromolecular
 (II)
 and Ca²⁺ but free of CBB; (B) maintaining the biological integrity of a
 subject (or cells, tissues or organs from the subject), by perfusing with
 soln (I); (C) providing a heat-sterilised blood substitute, by: placing a
 solution containing 0-5 mM K⁺, (sub)physiological levels of Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and

Cl⁻, a macromolecular (II) a carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester) and a sugar in a heat-sterilisable container, then raising the temperature of the solution under press. for sufficient time to kill (almost) all bacteria and inactivate (almost) all viruses in the soln; and (D) perfusing a subject prepared for circulatory perfusion, by: reducing the subject's temperature

below

normal, circulating into the subject a solution containing 0.5mM K⁺, (sub)physiological concns. of Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻, macromolecular (II), a carboxylic acid (or its salt), a sugar and NaHCO₃; and subsequently returning blood to the subject.

USE - The plasma-like solns. are useful for keeping an ecsanguinated subject alive at or below normal temperature (e.g. at -2 to +37/38 deg. C); as plasma extender at normal body temp; for maintaining the life or biological integrity of a perfused subject and/or organs during and after exposure to profound hypothermic conditions; for maintaining a euthermic subject in a pressurised environment with increased I2 concentration (up to

100%)

for sufficient time to restore the blood components; or for perfusing a chilling a mammal to temps. well below normal. Applicn. is generally in preservation of organs (e.g. hearts) for transplant or preservation of brain-dead donor subjects; or in surgery at low temperature

ADVANTAGE - The solns. are effective blood substitutes which can be used in all phases of plasma extension, blood substitution (from initial washout to full substitution) and low temperature maintenance, avoiding the

need

for multiple-solns. Subjects can be maintained in profound hypothermia for long periods (e.g. more than 1 hr) without lasting harmful effects on recovery. The sub-physiological amount of K⁺ in (I) reduces the risk of hyperkalaemia-induced cardiac insufficiency after blood transfusion. The absence of CBB (possible because the carboxylic acid or derivative has a buffering effect) allows (I) to be sterilised without degradation of components.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-D01; B05-A01B; B05-A03B; B10-C04E; B10-G02; B12-M06; B14-F11; D09-A02; D09-C01

ABEQ US 5407428 A UPAB: 19950602

Increasing circulating volume of a hypovolaemic subject comprises admin. of a blood plasma expander (BPE) composed of at least two water soluble polysaccharide oncotic agents selected from high mol. wt.

hydroxyethyl starch, low mol. wt. **hydroxyethyl**

starch, dextran 40 and dextran 70 one of which is eliminated from the circulation at a relatively greater rate than the other, and opt.

NaCl, 80-100 mg/l Calcium ion, and 0.5 less than 1 mEq/l magnesium ion; and opt. 2-3mM potassium ion; and opt. 5-10 mg aq. vitamin K.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Soln. is useful for admin. to patients who have lost more than 30% blood volume. BPE's of prior art resulted in haemolysis in addn. to other problems associated with extreme haemodilution such as reduced clotting time and prothrombin levels.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5571801 A UPAB: 19961211

A blood-free plasma expander and blood substitute for use in a subject in need thereof, comprising a single solution with at least two water soluble oncotic agents, one of which is a water soluble polysaccharide oncotic agent and one of which is serum albumin, wherein said polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of dextran 70 and **hydroxyethyl starch** having an average molecular weight of 400 kDa or higher, wherein one of said oncotic agents is eliminated from the circulation of said subject at a relatively greater rate than the other oncotic agent.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5613944 A UPAB: 19970502

Method for obtaining from a donor subject organs and tissues having

reduced antigenicity or potential for causing graft-versus-host disease comprising perfusing the subject with a cold sterile aqueous soln. comprising a plasma like substance comprising at least two water soluble oncotic agents one of which is a water soluble polysaccharide oncotic agent and one of which is serum albumin and at least one cold protecting agent, and removing the tissues and organs.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5698536 A UPAB: 19980202

An aq. based blood substitute soln. (I) includes an oncotic agent (II), does not contain more than 5mM of K⁺ and does include a conventional biological buffer (CBB). (I) pref. further contains Na⁺ and an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester). A pref. (I) i.e. (I) comprises 0-5 mM K⁺; Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻ in physiological or sub-physiological concns; a macromolecular (II); an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester); and a sugar. Also claimed are methods for: (A) maintaining a partially or substantially completed ensanguinated subject alive under hypothermic conditions, by substituting a soln. contg. macromolecular (II) and Ca²⁺ but free of CBB; (B) maintaining the biological integrity of a subject (or cells, tissues or organs from the subject), by perfusing with soln (I); (C) providing a heat-sterilised blood substitute, by: placing a soln. contg. 0-5 mM K⁺, (sub)physiological levels of Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻, a macromolecular (II) a carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester) and a sugar in a heat-sterilisable container, then raising the temp. of the soln. under press. for sufficient time to kill (almost) all bacteria and inactivate (almost) all viruses in the soln; and (D) perfusing a subject prepared for circulatory perfusion, by: reducing the subject's temp. below normal, circulating into the subject a soln. contg. 0.5mM K⁺, (sub)physiological concns. of Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻, macromolecular (II), a carboxylic acid (or its salt), a sugar and NaHCO₃; and subsequently returning blood to the subject.

USE - The plasma-like solns. are useful for keeping an ecsanguinated subject alive at or below normal temp. (e.g. at -2 to +37/38 deg. C); as plasma extender at normal body temp; for maintaining the life or biological integrity of a perfused subject and/or organs during and after exposure to profound hypothermic conditions; for maintaining a euthermic subject in a pressurised environment with increased I2 concn. (up to 100%) for sufficient time to restore the blood components; or for perfusing a chilling a mammal to temps. well below normal. Applicn. is generally in preservation of organs (e.g. hearts) for transplant or preservation of brain-dead donor subjects; or in surgery at low temp.

ADVANTAGE - The solns. are effective blood substitutes which can be used in all phases of plasma extension, blood substitution (from initial washout to full substitution) and low temp. maintenance, avoiding the need for multiple-solns. Subjects can be maintained in profound hypothermia for long periods (e.g. more than 1 hr) without lasting harmful effects on recovery. The sub-physiological amt. of K⁺ in (I) reduces the risk of hyperkalaemia-induced cardiac insufficiency after blood transfusion. The absence of CBB (possible because the carboxylic acid or deriv. has a buffering effect) allows (I) to be sterilised without degradation of components.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5723281 A UPAB: 19980421

An aq. based blood substitute soln. (I) includes an oncotic agent (II), does not contain more than 5mM of K⁺ and does include a conventional biological buffer (CBB). (I) pref. further contains Na⁺ and an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester). A pref. (I) i.e. (I) comprises 0-5 mM K⁺; Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻ in physiological or sub-physiological concns; a macromolecular (II); an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester); and a sugar. Also claimed are methods for: (A) maintaining a partially or substantially completed ensanguinated subject alive under hypothermic conditions, by substituting a soln. contg. macromolecular (II) and Ca²⁺ but free of CBB; (B) maintaining the biological integrity of a subject (or cells, tissues or organs from the subject), by perfusing with

soln (I); (C) providing a heat-sterilised blood substitute, by: placing a soln. contg. 0-5 mM K⁺, (sub)physiological levels of Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻, a macromolecular (II) a carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester) and a sugar in a heat-sterilisable container, then raising the temp. of the soln. under press. for sufficient time to kill (almost) all bacteria and inactivate (almost) all viruses in the soln; and (D) perfusing a subject prepared for circulatory perfusion, by: reducing the subject's temp. below normal, circulating into the subject a soln. contg. 0.5mM K⁺, (sub)physiological concns. of Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻, macromolecular (II), a carboxylic acid (or its salt), a sugar and NaHCO₃; and subsequently returning blood to the subject.

USE - The plasma-like solns. are useful for keeping an ecsanguinated subject alive at or below normal temp. (e.g. at -2 to +37/38 deg. C); as plasma extender at normal body temp; for maintaining the life or biological integrity of a perfused subject and/or organs during and after exposure to profound hypothermic conditions; for maintaining a eutermic subject in a pressurised environment with increased I₂ concn. (up to 100%) for sufficient time to restore the blood components; or for perfusing a chilling a mammal to temps. well below normal. Applicn. is generally in preservation of organs (e.g. hearts) for transplant or preservation of brain-dead donor subjects; or in surgery at low temp.

ADVANTAGE - The solns. are effective blood substitutes which can be used in all phases of plasma extension, blood substitution (from initial washout to full substitution) and low temp. maintenance, avoiding the need for multiple-solns. Subjects can be maintained in profound hypothermia for long periods (e.g. more than 1 hr) without lasting harmful effects on recovery. The sub-physiological amt. of K⁺ in (I) reduces the risk of hyperkalaemia-induced cardiac insufficiency after blood transfusion. The absence of CBB (possible because the carboxylic acid or deriv. has a buffering effect) allows (I) to be sterilised without degradation of components.

Dwg.0/0

L130 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1992-367026 [45] WPIX

DNC C1992-163014

TI Artificial saliva for combating dryness of mouth and throat - comprising an aqueous solution containing sorbitol, inorganic salts and **hydroxyethyl starch** as viscosity raising agent.

DC A96 B05 D21

IN MUELLER, H; SOMMERMEYER, K

PA (FREP) FRESSENIUS AG

CYC 1

PI DE 4113684 A 19921029 (199245)* 3 A61K007-16 <--

ADT DE 4113684 A DE 1991-4113684 19910426

PRAI DE 1991-4113684 19910426

IC ICM A61K007-16

AB DE 4113684 A UPAB: 19931116

Mouth and throat care compsn. for combatting dryness of the mucous membranes is based on an aqueous solution containing sorbitol, inorganic salts, **hydroxyethyl starch** as viscosity-raising agent, and opt. other conventional additives.

The inorganic salt is pref. e.g. KCl, NaCl, MgCl₂, CaCl₂, K₂HPO₄ and/or KH₂PO₄. Pref. the **hydroxyethyl starch** viscosity raising agent has a mol.weight Mw = 50,000-1,000,000, especially 200,000 - 600,000 Dalton, and is present in the compsn. in an amount of 0.5-15 weight%, especially 4-10

weight%. The

compsn. may also contain water, alcohol, physiologically acceptable ionic or nonionic detergents, sweeteners, flavourings, especially citrus flavour, and a buffer to maintain a neutral pH. Pref. the compsn. has a viscosity of 1-8, especially 6-8 mPasc. sec.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The solns. are especially used in the form of a spray, as

form of artificial saliva for combatting mouth dryness in patients suffering from e.g. reduced secretion of saliva, radiogenic sialadenitis, etc. The compsns. do not form a coating in the mouth upon frequent usage.

com

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E08C; A12-V01; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-B02A3; B05-C04; B10-A07; B12-L04; B12-M01A; D08-A

L130 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1991-307316 [42] WPIX

DNC C1991-133231

TI Use of water soluble polymers for intestinal irrigation - also useful as pretreatment against infectious diseases caused by surgery, they do not affect the body electrolyte balance.

DC A96 B04 B05

PA (MORP) MORISHITA PHARM CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 03206046 A 19910909 (199142)* <--

ADT JP 03206046 A JP 1990-2305 19900108

PRAI JP 1990-2305 19900108

IC A61K009-08; A61K031-71; A61K033-14

AB JP 03206046 A UPAB: 19930928

Compsns. for intestinal gavage (irrigation) comprise (1) water-soluble polymer selected from at least one of polyethylene glycol, dextran, dextrin, **hydroxyethyl starch**, polydextrose, gum arabic, pullulan, and pectin, (3) organic acid sodium salt, (3) organic potassium salt, (4) **NaCl**, (5) **KCl** and (6) sodium sulphate in the following relative ranges. To 10-150g H2O-soluble polymer are added: 5-60 mmol. organic acid Na salt, 0-12 mmol. organic acid K salt, 7-60 mmol. **NaCl**, 0-12 mmol. **KCl**, and 0-20 mmol.

Na2SO4, whereby the organic acid Na salt and the organic acid K salt are not 0 at the same time, and 2-12 mEq. K ion is contained.

Intestinal gavage (irrigation) liqs. comprise the above compsns. dissolved in water.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The liqs. are useful in intestinal gavage as pretreatment to obtain exact diagnosis from large intestine endoscope examination and double contrast barium enema examination. The liqs. are also useful as pretreatment for prevention of infectious diseases apparently caused by subsequent surgical operations for the lower digestive organs. The present compsns. are readily to prepare and easy for patients to take, absorb less water than the known agents, and do not affect the balance of electrolytes in the body. Since the compsns. do not carry hydrogencarbonate ion, they are pharmaceutically stable and can be stored for a prolonged period of time without deterioration, leading to troubles in the preparation in use.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V03C2; B04-C02B; B04-C02C; B04-C02D; B04-C03B; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B10-C04; B11-C08; B12-A01; B12-J01; B12-K04A

L130 ANSWER 5 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1990-185686 [24] WPIX

DNC C1990-080499

TI Physiological solution to treat hypo dynamic circulatory shock - contains specified crystalloid and colloid.

DC A96 B05

IN KRAMER, G C; PERRON, P R

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

CYC 1

PI US 4927806 A 19900522 (199024)* <--

ADT US 4927806 A US 1987-41605 19870423

PRAI US 1987-41605 19870423

IC A61K031-71; A61K037-02

AB US 4927806 A UPAB: 19930928

A physiologically acceptable solution for treating hypodynamic circulatory shock in a mammal contains a crystalloid having a mol. weight less than 1000 in a concentration of at least 5,000 m OSms and a colloid having a mol.

weight in

excess of 30,000 in a concentration of at least 200 mm Hg.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The solution is administered to the mammal in a condition of existing or impending shock. The crystalloid concentration is 11,000 mOSms. The crystalloid is selected from sodium salts, sugar alcohols and sugars. The colloid compsn. 300 mmKg and the colloid is selected from dextran, **hydroxyethyl starch**, gelatin and protein. The solution is infused intravascularly, injected. The therapeutic dose is 1ml/kg or less.

0/2

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V; A12-V01; B04-B04A6; B04-C02B; B04-C02C; B05-A01B; B10-A07; B12-C10; B12-G03; B12-H06; B12-M07; B12-M11H

L130 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1990-071773 [10] WPIX

DNC C1990-031676

TI Compsns. for cleaning intestinal tract - comprise water-soluble polymer, sodium salt of organic acid, potassium salt, **sodium chloride** etc..

DC A96 B05

PA (MORP) MORISHITA PHARM CO LTD

CYC 13

PI JP 02025424 A 19900126 (199010)* 6 <--

EP 436061 A 19910710 (199128)# <--

R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

US 5077048 A 19911231 (199204)# <--

EP 436061 B1 19930512 (199319)# EN 11 A61K033-14 <--

R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

DE 69001605 E 19930617 (199325)# A61K033-14 <--

ES 2057186 T3 19941016 (199442)# A61K033-14 <--

JP 08016061 B2 19960221 (199612) 5 A61K033-14 <--

ADT JP 02025424 A JP 1988-176012 19880713; EP 436061 A EP 1990-100219

19900105; US 5077048 A US 1990-464522 19900112; EP 436061 B1 EP

1990-100219 19900105; DE 69001605 E DE 1990-601605 19900105; EP

1990-100219 19900105; ES 2057186 T3 EP 1990-100219 19900105; JP 08016061

B2 JP 1988-176012 19880713

FDT DE 69001605 E Based on EP 436061; ES 2057186 T3 Based on EP 436061; JP

08016061 B2 Based on JP 02025424

PRAI JP 1988-176012 19880713

REP 2.Jnl.Ref; US 3211614

IC A61K009-08; A61K031-71; A61K033-14

ICM A61K033-14

ICS A61K009-08; A61K031-19; A61K031-71;

A61K031-715; A61K031-725; A61K031-77;

A61K033-04

ICI A61K031:19, A61K031:74, A61K033-14, A61K033:

AB JP 02025424 A UPAB: 19930928

Compsn for cleaning the intestinal tract, which comprises (1)

Water-soluble polymer 10-150g (2) Sodium salt of organic acid 0.12 mmol

(3) Potassium salt of organic acid 5 - 60 mmol; (4) **Sodium**

chloride 0-12 mmol; (5) **Potassium chloride** 7 -

60 mmol; (6) Sodium sulphate 0 - 20 mmol (2 - 12 mEq as potassium ion).

The water-soluble polymer is polyethyleneglycol, dextran, dextrin, **hydroxy ethyl starch**, polydextrose, Arabic

gum, pullulan and/or pectin.

Compsn is formed into a cleaning soln with water. The organic acid of sodium salt and potassium salt is acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid or tartaric acid. In prepn of the compsn, each component is pulverised and sieved and formed into a mixture

USE/ADVANTAGE - Cleaning soln for pretreatment of operation or examination of intestinal tract, using barium.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V03C2; A12-W12B; B04-C02; B04-C03C; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-C05; B05-C07; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-C04E; B11-C08; B12-J01; B12-K04B; B12-K04C; B12-K07

ABEQ EP 436061 B UPAB: 19931113

A bowel lavage composition which comprises at least one of the water-soluble polymer selected from polyethylene glycol, dextran, dextrin, hydroxyethylated **starch**, polydextrose, arabic gum, pullulan or pectin; a sodium salt of an organic acid selected from acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid or tartaric acid; a potassium salt of an organic acid; **sodium chloride**; **potassium chloride** and sodium sulphate, and has the following formulation: water soluble polymer 10-150g, sodium salt of an organic acid 5-60 mmol., potassium salt of an organic acid 0-12 mmol., **sodium chloride** 7-60mmol., sodium sulphate 0-20 mmol., wherein the total potassium ion content in said composition ranges from 1 to 12 mEq.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5077048 A UPAB: 19930928

New bowel cleansing compsn. (I) comprises 10-150 g at least water-soluble polymer(s) (II), 5-60 mmol Na salt of organic acid, 7-60 mmol **NaCl**, 2-12 meq K ion as part of opt. **KCl** or K salt of organic acid (III). (I) is free of HCO₃ ions; (II) = polyethylene glycol, dextran, dextrin, hydroxyethylated **starch**, polydextrose, arabic gum, pullulan and pectin; (III) = acetic-, lactic, citric, succinic, malic and tartaric acids.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) has an excellent cleansing effect, is easily taken by patients, has reduced absorption of water, does not affect the electrolyte balance of the body and is pharmaceutically stable for a long time.

L130 ANSWER 7 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1989-325492 [45] WPIX

DNC C1989-144055

TI Aqueous infusion solution for treating tissue damage - contains glucose, **hydroxyethyl starch**, aspartate, glutamate, metal ions, calcium antagonist etc..

DC A96 B05

PA (BEYE-I) BEYERSDORF F

CYC 1

PI DE 3820840 C 19891109 (198945)* 9 <--

ADT DE 3820840 C DE 1988-3820840 19880621

PRAI DE 1988-3820840 19880621

IC A61K031-19; A61K033-00

AB DE 3820840 C UPAB: 19930923

An aqueous infusion solution for the treatment of tissue damage caused by an acute peripheral embolism comprises. (A) 50-500 mmol/2 Na, (B) 50-500 mmol/2 chloride, (C) 1-10 mmol/2 K, (D) 0.1-5 mmol/2 Ca, (E) 0.5-5 mmol/2 Mg, and (F) 0.5-5 mmol/2 sulphate ions, together with (G) 20-150 mmol/2 Na hydrogen carbonate, (H) 5-100 mmol/2 glucose, (I) 0.01-10mmol/2 **hydroxyethyl starch** with an ave. mol. weight of 20,000-500,000 and a number ave. mol. weight of 10,000-100,000, (J) 5-50 mmol/2 aspartate, (K) 5-50 mmol/2 glutamate, (L) 1-50 mmol/2 trishydroxymethylamino-methane, (M) 0.0005-5 mmol/2 calcium antagonist and

(N) up to 10mmol/2 of a radical trapping agent. The pH of (I) is 7.8.

ADVANTAGE - (I) allows the skeletal muscles to recover their ability to contract more quickly than prior solns., without causing oedema or a charge in tissue volume.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A04A1; A10-E08C; A12-V; A12-V01; B04-C02B; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-C04; B05-C05; B05-C07; B06-F03; B10-A07; B10-B02D; B10-B02H; B10-B02J; B12-F01C; B12-F02

L130 ANSWER 8 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1972-48601T [30] WPIX

TI Pyrogen-free plasma substitute - contg **hydroxyethyl-starch**.

DC B04

PA (KYOR) KYORIN SEIYAKU KK

CYC 8

PI BE 778156 A (197230)*

DE 2201669 A (197310)

FR 2150272 A (197323)

ZA 7208667 A (197325)

GB 1323851 A (197329)

GB 1339210 A (197348)

JP 48028618 A 19730416 (197415) <--

CA 965006 A 19750325 (197515) <--

US 3937821 A 19760210 (197608) <--

JP 54039444 B 19791128 (197951) <--

DE 2201669 B 19800710 (198029) <--

PRAI JP 1971-63838 19710821

IC A01N009-28; A61K009-08; A61K031-72; A61K047-00
; C08B011-08

AB BE 778156 A UPAB: 19930831

Title material comprises (a) 6% (w/v) **hydroxyethyl-starch** (HES) having a DS (degree of substitution of hydroxyethyl gps) of 0.55 and an intrinsic viscosity of 0.08-0.14, (b) 0.5% **NaCl**, 0.3% **KCl**, 0.02% **CaCl₂·2H₂O**, 0.224% **Na lactate** and 1% glucose, (c) distilled water for injection, the pH being adjusted to 6.2 plus-or-minus 0.5. It is prepared from an HES of intrinsic viscosity of 0.28-0.30 by acid treatment to reduce the viscosity to the desired value, treated with an agent to remove pyrogens, especially Raney Ni, charcoaling and formulating together with the other constituents.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-C02; B04-D01; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B10-C04; B12-H06

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:13:03 ON 08 JUN 2004)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:13:11 ON 08 JUN 2004
E W09959602/PN

L1 1 S E3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:14:01 ON 08 JUN 2004

L2 1 S SODIUM CHLORIDE/CN

L3 9 S (SODIUM BICARBONATE OR POTASSIUM CHLORIDE OR MAGNESIUM SULFA

L4 1 S L3 AND C6H12O7

L5 18 S C6H12O7 AND CA/ELS AND 2/NC

L6 4 S L5 AND GLUCONIC NOT (D/ELS OR LABELED)

L7 1 S L3 AND C2H4O2
 L8 4 S 64-19-7/CRN AND NA/ELS AND 2/NC NOT ((MNS OR IDS)/CI OR F/ELS
 L9 2 S L3 AND C3H6O3
 L10 19 S (50-21-5 OR 10326-41-7 OR 79-33-4)/CRN AND (NA OR CA)/ELS AND
 L11 18 S L10 NOT CL/ELS
 L12 1 S (22098-76-6 OR 13076-19-2 OR 13076-17-0 OR 4511-42-6 OR 95-96
 L13 7 S 7664-93-9/CRN AND MG/ELS AND 2/NC NOT (IDS OR MNS)/CI
 L14 6 S L13 NOT KAPPA
 L15 1 S L3 AND CH2O3
 L16 8 S 463-79-6/CRN AND NA/ELS AND 2/NC NOT (MNS OR IDS)/CI
 L17 6 S L16 NOT 24NA
 L18 42 S L3,L6,L8,L11,L12,L14,L17
 L19 13 S (GLUCOSE OR DEXTRAN OR FRUCTOSE OR LACTOSE OR GLYCERIN OR XYL
 L20 2 S 9005-27-0 OR 9057-06-1
 E PENTAHYDROXYETHYL STARCH/CN
 E PENTAHYDROXY ETHYL STARCH/CN
 E PENTA HYDROXY ETHYL STARCH/CN
 E PENTA(HYDROXYETHYL) STARCH/CN
 L21 1 S 9005-25-8
 L22 2152 S 9005-25-8/CRN
 E ETHYLENE EPOXIDE/CN
 E ETHYLENEEPOXIDE/CN
 E POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL/CN
 L23 1 S E3
 E N-2-HYDROXYPROPYLACRYLAMIDE/CN
 E C6H11NO2/MF
 L24 1 S E3 AND 2 PROPENAMIDE AND 2 HYDROXYPROPYL
 L25 10 S 99207-50-8/CRN
 L26 2 S L25 AND (1/NC OR CLH)
 L27 3 S C7H13NO2/MF AND 2 PROPENAMIDE AND 2 HYDROXYPROPYL
 L28 2 S L27 NOT 14C
 SEL RN
 L29 474 S E1-E2/CRN
 L30 2 S L29 AND 1/NC
 L31 21 S L19,L23,L24,L26,L28,L30
 L32 22 S L31 OR 88-12-0

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:53:49 ON 08 JUN 2004

L33 30 S ETHYLENEEPOXIDE OR ETHYLENE EPOXIDE

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:55:20 ON 08 JUN 2004

L34 1 S 75-21-8

L35 23 S L32,L34

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:56:39 ON 08 JUN 2004

L36 0 S STARCH(S)PENTAHYDROXYETHYL
 L37 0 S STARCH(S)?PENTAHYDROXYETHYL?
 L38 3 S STARCH(L)?PENTAHYDROXY?(L)ETHYL?
 L39 68937 S L21
 L40 0 S L39 (L) PENTAHYDROX?
 L41 18 S ?STARCH? (L) PENTAHYDROX?
 L42 119333 S L2
 L43 294983 S (NA OR SODIUM) ()CHLORIDE OR NA CL
 L44 304380 S L42,L43
 L45 42913 S L44 AND L18
 L46 69139 S L44 AND ((NA OR SODIUM) ()BICARBONATE OR (K OR POTASSIUM) ()CHL
 L47 1113 S L44 AND ((NA OR SODIUM OR CA OR CALCIUM) ()LACTATE OR TRIS HYD
 L48 75596 S L45-L47
 L49 3494 S L48 AND L32
 L50 6644 S L48 AND (DEXTRAN OR PVP OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDON? OR POLYVINYL
 L51 634 S L48 AND ((NA OR SODIUM) ()ALGINATE OR HYDROXYPROPYLACRYLAMIDE
 L52 790 S L48 AND L21,L20
 L53 135 S L48 AND L22

L54 1585 S L48 AND ?STARCH?
 L55 8476 S L49-L54
 L56 7153 S L55 AND (PD<=19980515 OR PRD<=19980515 OR AD<=19980515)
 E ZHAO C/AU
 L57 192 S E3-E20
 E ZHAO CHAO/AU
 L58 59 S E3,E9
 L59 4 S E24
 L60 1 S L57-L59 AND L55
 L61 1 S L1,L60
 L62 1045 S L56 AND PHARMACEUT?/SC,SX
 L63 266 S L56 AND PHARMACOL?/SC,SX
 E DRUG DELIVERY/CT
 L64 37 S E166-E175 AND L56
 E E6+ALL
 L65 76 S E2,E4,E5 (L) SOLUTION AND L56
 L66 168 S E2+NT (L) SOLUTION AND L56
 L67 165 S L62,L63 AND L65-L66
 L68 2861 S L56 AND L42
 L69 2726 S L68 AND L45
 L70 1855 S L69 AND L49
 L71 370 S L69 AND L52,L53
 L72 643 S L70,L71 AND L62,L63
 L73 112 S L72 AND L64-L66
 L74 53 S L67 NOT L73
 L75 24 S L74 AND SOLUTION/TI
 L76 0 S L75 AND ?STARCH?
 L77 0 S L75 AND L21,L22,L20
 SEL DN AN 9 12 L75
 L78 2 S L75 AND E1-E6
 L79 29 S L74 NOT L75
 SEL DN AN 7 17 L79
 L80 2 S L79 AND E7-E12
 L81 43 S L56 AND L20
 L82 471 S L56 AND L21
 L83 87 S L56 AND L22
 L84 492 S L81-L83 AND ?STARCH?
 L85 16 S L81-L84 AND L64-L66
 L86 217 S L81-L84 AND SOLUTION
 L87 44 S L86 AND L62,L63
 L88 45 S L85,L87
 SEL DN AN 12 25 27 33
 L89 4 S L88 AND E13-E24
 L90 24 S L81 NOT L88
 SEL DN AN 9 22 24
 L91 3 S L90 AND E25-E33
 L92 12 S L61,L78,L80,L89,L91 AND L1,L33,L36-L91
 L93 12 S L92 AND (?STARCH? OR GLUCOSE OR ?LACTOS? OR ?LACTAT? OR ?LACT

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:41:35 ON 08 JUN 2004

E SHOCK/CT
 L94 13680 S E4+OLD,NT,PFT
 L95 13680 S E3-E12
 E E4+ALL
 L96 13680 S E8,E9,E7+NT
 L97 6832 S E26+OLD,NT,PFT
 E WOUND/CT
 L98 14731 S E3+OLD,NT,PFT OR E4 OR E6+OLD,NT,PFT OR E9+OLD,NT,PFT OR E6-E
 L99 31 S L94-L98 AND L56
 L100 29 S L99 NOT L93
 SEL DN AN 12 16 17 19 20 21 22 26
 L101 8 S L100 AND E1-E24
 L102 8 S L101 AND (?STARCH? OR GLUCOSE OR ?LACTOS? OR ?LACTAT? OR ?LACT

L103 2 S L102 AND (NAAC OR NA AC OR DX)
 L104 8 S L102,L103
 L105 2 S L102 AND (NAACO OR ?PROPYLENE?(L)GLYCOL)
 L106 8 S L104,L105 AND L1,L33,L36-L105

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:52:21 ON 08 JUN 2004

L107 1 S L1
 E SODIUM CHLORIDE/DCN
 E E3+ALL
 L108 44200 S E2 OR 1706/DRN OR ((SODIUM OR NA)())CHLORIDE OR NACL)/BIX
 E SODIUM BICARBONATE/DCN
 E E3+ALL
 L109 2706 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1151/DRN OR (NA OR SODIUM)())(BICARBONATE OR B
 E POTASSIUM CHLORIDE/DCN
 E E3+ALL
 L110 6838 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1678/DRN OR ((K OR POTASSIUM)())CHLORIDE OR KC
 L111 552 S L109 AND (R01151/DCN OR 1151/DRN)
 E MAGNESIUM SULFATE/DCN
 E E3+ALL
 L112 2795 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1680/DRN OR ((MG OR MAGNESIUM)())(SULFATE OR S
 E CALCIUM CHLORIDE/DCN
 E E3+ALL
 L113 4567 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1895/DRN OR ((CA OR CALCIUM)())CHLORIDE OR CAC
 E CALCIUM GLUCONATE/DCN
 E E3+ALL
 L114 75 S L108 AND (E2 OR ((CA OR CALCIUM)())GLUCONATE)/BIX)
 E CALCIUM LACTATE/DCN
 E E2+ALL
 L115 95 S L108 AND (E2 OR ((CA OR CALCIUM)())LACTATE)/BIX)
 E SODIUM LACTATE/DCN
 E E2+ALL
 L116 185 S L108 AND (E4 OR ((NA OR SODIUM)())LACTATE)/BIX)
 L117 4 S L108 AND E6
 E SODIUM ACETATE/DCN
 E E3+ALL
 L118 1071 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1081/DRN OR ((NA OR SODIUM)())ACETATE)/BIX)
 E TRIHYDROXYMETHYLAMINOMETHANE/DCN
 E TRIS HYDROXYMETHYLAMINOMETHANE/DCN
 E TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYLAMINOMETHANE/DCN
 E TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)AMINOMETHANE/DCN
 E E3+ALL
 L119 213 S L108 AND (E2 OR 0418/DRN OR (TRI# HYDROXYMETHYL AMINOMETHANE)
 L120 13342 S L109-L119
 L121 633 S L120 AND ?STARCH?/BIX
 L122 7 S L121 AND (CARBOXYMETHYLSTARCH OR CARBOXYMETHYL STARCH OR CARB
 L123 29 S L121 AND (HYDROXYETHYLSTARCH OR HYDROXYETHYL STARCH OR HYDROX
 L124 1 S L121 AND (PENTAHYDROXYETHYLSTARCH OR PENTAHYDROXYETHYL STARCH
 L125 35 S L122-L124
 L126 21 S L125 AND A61K/IC,ICM,ICS
 L127 16 S L126 AND (PY<=1998 OR PRY<=1998)
 SEL DN AN 1 3-6 14
 L128 10 S L127 NOT E1-E12
 SEL DN AN 8 9
 L129 8 S L128 NOT E13-E16
 L130 8 S L107,L129

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:16:13 ON 08 JUN 2004

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